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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Markets Witness Flurry

Washington Has Broad Code

Canada Finds Parley Helped

New York Honors Balbo Fleet

China Has a New Civil War

World Needs Women Leaders

NEW YORK and Chicago see the stock and commodity markets take the heaviest tumbles since the New Deal sent prices upward. Active stocks fluctuate as much as 25 points. Oddly, with news of once dry southern states voting wet, distilling and bottling shares lead the flight to lower levels. Wheat breaks 13¼ cents a bushel, cotton loses 40 points; oats, sugar and rubber join the skid. Precipitating the decline through an enormous volume of trading are greater margin requirements and a tightening of speculative credit lines by banks. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma talks of forcing the exchanges to limit the losses permitted to any one commodity in a day. Washington regards the slump as wholesome. It favors a steady, not a hectic, upturn. Soaring must not be too sudden—There will be time enough to tower when a firm foundation has been completed beneath the business house.

¶ Washington prepares as the next recovery step a blanket code for industries and business that will spread the work. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, has the code almost ready for the President's approval. It has been delayed by efforts to iron out situations in which a general order might work harm to individual units. More shortening of hours and more lifting of wages is regarded as absolutely essential. Production promises to outstrip purchasing power and cause a recession. So the recovery program rushes to the task of preserving the delicate balance necessary for recovery to proceed. Giving more jobs at more money to more workers can meet the need—it can absorb the goods as fast as they take form.

¶ Canada advances facts and figures to qualify last summer's imperial gathering at Ottawa as one economic conference that got somewhere. Canada's export trade to British Empire countries for June, 1933, amounted to $21,890,000, or $7,000,000 more than in June, 1932. Canadian trade with the United Kingdom itself increased 58 per cent. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, points out that the increases in Empire trading were made while general international commerce was steadily declining. He sees bigger things ahead—Canadian producers are just waking up to the possibilities in the pacts.

¶ New York duplicates for Gen. Italo Balbo and his flying armada the tremendous reception accorded them at the Chicago exposition. After a day and night the chiefs of the fliers from Italy are taken in American army and navy planes to be greeted by Washington officialdom and to lunch with the President at the White House. The courageous aviators, first to cross both the north Atlantic and the south Atlantic as a squadron, are received not merely as heroic airmen, but, doubtless as Premier Mussolini wished, as an extension of the spirit of their country—America, with understanding clasp, greets triumphant Italy a-wing.

¶ America welcomes home the sole world champion tennis player it now boasts. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody lands at New York after winning Wimbledon's title of tennis queen for the sixth time, equaling the record set by the phenomenal Suzanne Lenglen. H. Ellsworth Vines of California, who held the men's title, lost to Jack Crawford, young Australian star. A tennis racquet in the hands of youth has done wonders in binding countries on opposite sides of the Atlantic together—It really doesn't matter on which side the championships rest.

¶ China sees Nanking declare its first civil war since 1931 in an effort to crush rebellious Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. The General, denouncing the Sino-Japanese truce, is preparing to invade Jehol Province, and the Japanese Military have warned Nanking unless it halts him Japan will do so, with prospective new embarrassments for China. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang stirs North China's patriotism more deeply than its credulity. It admires his show of resistance—But it knows his rabble forces can do little to brush Japan off the Chinese map.

¶ Chicago hears Miss Winifred Kydd tell women from seven nations that women for leadership is the crying need of the hour. World peace, for one thing, needs women leaders. The work is hard, in discouraging fields, with little of the spectacular to give it savor or thrill. As in other great undertakings, the leaders must be buoyed by a flaming, unflagging love for their cause. In looking at portraits of the 12 women leaders the Century of Progress exposition is featuring, their great qualities outstand—Their causes won because they could sacrifice, suffer, and yet hold fast.

Giant Hose for Kalahari Sands

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLAN TO DIVERT TWO RIVERS

Broken Black Lines Show Roughly New Beds for Cunene and Okavango Streams Leading Down Into Proposed Irrigation Areas of South Africa's Advancing Desert.

Rivers to Rescue Thirsty Regions Of South Africa?

Diversion of Two Streams to Water Kalahari Is Planned by Engineer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af.—South Africa's Government is being urged to active support of a vast irrigation scheme to convert the Kalahari Desert into a reservoir by diverting two rivers.

Urgency for dealing with South Africa's water problem is emphasized by repeated warnings from engineers, natural scientists and farmers that the land is drying up.

At a conference here of representatives from all the provinces, statements by experts, including Prof. E. H. Schwarz and Prof. Erich Obst of the University of Hanover, were quoted to show that South Africa is drying up at an increasing rate.

Dr. Obst and others, who investigated the feasibility of the Kalahari irrigation scheme, support Professor Schwarz in his opinion that, by diverting the Cunene River for the western irrigation project, and the Okavango for the eastern project, the desert would be converted into a water reservoir. Trees and other vegetation would be grown, and South Africa as a whole would benefit greatly, it is contended.

The conference was reminded that so long as the Kalahari had water and vegetation there had been moisture in the air in the rest of the country. Since the Kalahari had become a desert the humidity had decreased by from 20 to 30 per cent.

Delegates on all sides said they could recount experiences showing the drying-up process. Droughts were increasing, fountains failing, the subterranean water table was sinking lower and lower, and denudation of the veldt was proceeding rapidly, it was pointed out.

South Africa favors a great effort to save the situation, the meeting was told, and all nations directly interested in South Africa should combine in this effort.

The Government's attempts at combating soil erosion, conserving water and reclamation work generally, were welcomed, but it was held by many delegates that they did not go far enough, and would not in themselves save the country for posterity.

It was the unanimous opinion of the conference that Professor Schwarz's scheme merited full investigation, and it was generally felt that the commission of investigation should include members for and against the scheme, so that a fair and unbiased finding might be reached.

Soviets Discharge Vice-Commissars

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP)—The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government climaxed a general shakeup in the Commissariat of Transportation today with the summary discharge of five vice-commissars.

Among those discharged was Vladimir Sergeivitch Shatov, one-time labor agitator in America and known there as "Bill" Shatov. The Government denounced the bad showing of the Soviet railroads earlier this month and ordered the establishment of transport political sections to strengthen labor discipline and weed out hostile elements.

At the same time the Central Executive Committee issued an acknowledgment that weakness of the railroad transport was menacing the whole economy and that the weakness showed alarming symptoms of becoming acute. Ten new vice-commissars were appointed today.

Pittman Rejects Managed Money As Real Relief

London Statement Shows Sharp Difference From Roosevelt Policy

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20—That the future of the American dollar is by no means settled either on the side of a managed currency or back toward a metallic basis was emphasized today by Senator Key Pittman at the final meeting of the monetary subcommission.

Taking sharp issue with what are interpreted to be the Administration's views in Washington, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared it is impossible to achieve any real success by depreciating currencies, that the world must take its choice between managed currencies or return to a metallic basis, and that he did not think managed currencies were possible among nations.

This declaration served once more to increase the bewilderment of other diplomatists as they regard the American delegation. After President Roosevelt in several communications repudiated all hope of return to stability through the gold standard, after the Federal Reserve opposed discussion, even in the mildest form, of a resolution recognizing the gold standard, along comes Senator Pittman to repudiate advocates of a managed currency. One foreign delegate said, "This may be sturdy independence but . . ."

Mr. Pittman's objections to managed currency were dictated by his zeal for silver. Therefore after having condemned the managed dollar he insisted that some metal standard must be reëstablished and that inclusion of silver within that standard would give added flexibility as well as stability of price.

He declared the monetary policies of one country should not upset the policies of others—apparently referring to Britain's decisions to release Indian silver upon the market, which in the American view brought about the present slump in prices. But other delegates considered Mr. Pittman's admirable maxim could have even wider application.

In a few weeks more negotiations between the eight large silver states, said Mr. Pittsman, ought to produce the agreement envisaged in the conference's resolution. He admitted that remonetization was impracticable, but felt the resolution had put an end to artificial deflation measures.

Post Passes Nome; Ahead of Old Time

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP)—Wiley Post, American globe girdling aviator, took off from Khabarovsk, Siberia, for the North American Continent today with a lead of 30 hours and 16 minutes over the record he and Harold Gatty set in 1931.

He refueled his plane at Khabarovsk, enjoyed a meal at which he refused to take any wine, and sped toward Alaska despite weather reports of thunderstorms ahead.

Post passed over Nome at 2:30 a. m. Nome time.

Post hoped to make Fairbanks, Alaska, non-stop. It was said that there was some chance that he and Jimmy Mattern would race from Alaska to New York as a climax to their world flights.

Mattern Reported Off

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Officers of the United States Coast Guard cutter Northland, advised headquarters today they believed Jimmie Mattern, round-the-world aviator, had departed from Anadyr, Siberia, for Nome, Alaska, in a Russian seaplane.

Modern Faneuil Comes to Rescue Of the Farmers

Tirrell Estate to Lease Tract in South Boston for Large Market

A modern Peter Faneuil has come to the rescue of traffic-besieged farmers trying to sell their produce in the Bohemian atmosphere of Boston's downtown open-air market place.

The modern patriot who thus favors the farmers with a friendly hand as did the Peter Faneuil of 1792 is the Jesse Tirrell Estate, with headquarters on St. Stephen Street. A cooperative arrangement is being prepared whereby the estate will lease a 15-acre tract of land in South Boston to the farmers and finance the development of a modern farmer market.

Within 20 years, the financing plans for the $700,000 project anticipate that the proposed central market, with its commission houses, buyer platforms and long, one-storied inclosed stalls, will become one of the few farmer-owned, farmer-controlled markets in the world.

Birthplace of Cooperatives

It is a coincidence that the famous "cradle of liberty" should also be the birthplace of farmer cooperatives. But a paradox has since developed that the Faneuil district, symbol of American freedom, is anything but a pathway of freedom to farmers' trucks and their customers.

It is to get away from all this congestion and the condition, as one farmer put it, "of doing business as it was done 100 years ago," that the farmers are prepared to grasp the golden opportunity of having their own market with plenty of room for each farmer to lease a stall of his own.

With city and State unable or reluctant to provide the necessary financial cooperation, private enterprise has long been invited to encourage the farmers in their inherent desire to possess whatever they use. This desire is bred in them from the moment they start to work their own land. The Tirrell Estate seems to be the first organization with the vision to turn this latent farmer urge into a practical plan for benefiting both farmer and financier.

In one sense, the scheme is philanthropic. In another, it is held to be sound business ethics.

Near Terminal Market

The new market will be bounded by East First Street and K Street, South Boston, near the present terminal market and touched on the northerly side by Boston Harbor. All the conveniences of modern engineering and architecture as illustrated in commercial farmer markets now operating in Newark and Buffalo will enter into the development of the new outlet for farm products in New England.

The dream of a new market has hung for years over the Faneuil Hall marketing district where 300 to 500 farmers fight daily for the 60 or so choice locations on South Market Street. Some of them come 300 miles to sell in the open streets. Many are there as early as 4 p. m. the preceding day to "get in line" for the morning struggle.

It was under a grant to the City of Boston by Peter Faneuil in 1792

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Nation's Capital Honors Italian Aces

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© International News Photos, Inc.

LEADERS OF ITALIAN AIR ARMADA

Left—GEN. ITALO BALBO, the Italian Air Minister. Right—GEN. ALDO PELLEGRINI, Second in Command.

Balbo Received By Roosevelt In The White House

Italian Fliers Extended Warm Welcome on Visit to Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The official welcome of the United States Government was extended to Gen. Italo Balbo and the members of his air fleet when they landed at Bolling Field today at 10:30 a. m. to spend a day and a night in the capital and be received by the President of the United States.

As the smiling Italian air chief, clad in his white dress uniform, stepped from a navy amphibion which brought him from New York in two hours, a 19-gun salute greeted him. Three representatives of the Cabinet, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce and Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Acting Secretary of War, voiced brief messages of admiration and welcome from the American people.

General Balbo replied in Italian with thanks for the cordial receptions he has received during his five days in the United States.

In addition to the government representatives who met General Balbo there was a large Italian delegation, headed by the Italian Ambassador, Signor Augusto Rosso, and the entire Embassy staff, as well as Italian-American war veterans and members of the Italian colony, who greeted him with the Fascist salute.

As the General left the receiving stand he was jostled by the crowds which pressed to get a glimpse of him, but his wide smile continued in spite of the discomfort.

Washington was disappointed at

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Roosevelt's Forestry Project Winning Praise of Skeptics As 'Tree Troopers' Get to Work

'Wood Ticks,' as Idaho Calls Them, Making Big Inroads on Blister Rust, Clearing Up Trails and Spreading Prosperity Over Large Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Ever since President Roosevelt decided to find work for idle hands to do in the forests, things haven't been the same in north Idaho. Anticipation, skepticism, enthusiasm, gossip, have dominated conversation at gas stations, at hitching rails, in post offices, on bank corners.

Eastern advocates had been enthusiastic over what the West would do to the unemployed young men, but out here many a native was bothered by the question of what the Civil Conservation Corps was going to do to the West. Some believed no good could come of sending thousands of "city boys" into the hills; others believed Idaho would gain considerable good from the employment program.

Now that most of the 44 C. C. C. camps in north Idaho have been functioning for a month, the natives base conversation on something more tangible than guesses. Many a change has come over this area since June 15, many an incident occurred, many a benefit accrued.

Get a New Name

First of all, any newspaper man who has ever jammed a 500-word "story" into a nine-word headline could have foretold that the Civic Conservation Corps would be given a shorter nickname before long. Some headwriter, probably in the East, used "tree trooper," and it seems to have stuck in news headlines. But woodsmen, ranchers and others in this section have struck a better "monicker." To them the "tree troopers" are "wood ticks."

No event in the history of many of the lumber and mining towns in this section caused so much excitement as the arrival of the trains bearing the eastern boys. Many a town at the "rail ends," accustomed to train service three times a week by a train consisting of an antique locomotive, a tender and a combination baggage and passenger coach, became a "terminal" when two or three trains of 13 or 17 coaches pulled in laden with "wood ticks." Such traffic on stub lines built to haul logs will go down into local history.

Even the larger cities had that "circus day feeling" when the thousands of eastern lads began pouring in. At Lewiston, the American Legion Auxiliary served the boys juicy fresh cherries from the Snake River orchards. Hundreds of city residents and hills settlers crowded stations at Clarkia, St. Maries, Kellogg, Bovill, Elk River, and Orofino to greet the lads of the corps.

Two months ago, a score of dead towns lolled in the hills where the Bitter Roots rise, their residents, mostly older folks, accustomed to placid, inactive existence. Suspended logging operations, forest fires, "played out" mines, abandoned ranches which had been cleared on the cut-over land—these sad factors had left these settlements mere ghosts of the thriving towns they had been.

Today these towns are bustling. Trains bring in loads of supplies—canned food, potatoes, tooth paste, lumber, fly paper, pails, writing paper, blankets, shovels, matches, butter—to keep the camps in operation. Scores of heavy army trucks lumber through town, hauling the supplies 10, 20, 30 miles into the hills. Army officers, forestry officials, railroad workers come into town on business.

Twelve of the camps are situated near Clarkia, Bovill, and Elk River, east of here. A day or two after the

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Ely Launches Move To Put End to Crime In Massachusetts

State-wide action in Massachusetts against crime is assured.

The Joint Judiciary Committee yesterday approved the request of Gov. Joseph B. Ely for a three-man commission to study all angles of crime in the State and to fix responsibility. One of these committeemen must be a justice of the Superior Court.

Today the Governor made his first concrete move in correcting Boston's law enforcement problem. In a letter to Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, the Governor ordered that two of the best equipped men in the bureau of criminal investigation be appointed to help prepare cases in the District Attorney's office. This step followed the conclusion of the Governor that there is at present inadequate coöperation between the police and the District Attorney. The present detail of one patrolman and one member of the investigation bureau to the District Attorney's office was called insufficient.

"I further feel that you should make special efforts," the Governor said, "to train properly several men whose duties should be confined to the preparation and presentation of cases in the municipal courts under the guidance of the District Attorney's office." At the conclusion of his message the Governor evidenced he would order other changes as his investigation revealed the need.

While the resolve of Mr. Joseph Warner, Attorney-General, for virtual control of all state enforcement agencies and for the setting aside of search warrants was denied, the Attorney-General is by no means out of the picture. He has evidenced his determination to carry on his drive initiated last spring, with the aid of the various district attorneys in the State. The study of the Governor's commission will merely supplement his own activities, he explains.

Extension of Agenda Proposed For Pan-American Conference

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Outlining what he calls the ineffectual results of Pan-American conferences, Señor Ricardo Mortez, Mexican economist, took issue, in a recent interview here, with the agenda prepared for the Seventh Pan-American Conference scheduled for Montevideo, Uruguay, during December, 1933. The program, he declared, fails to embody in clear-cut terms the most pressing problems affecting the destinies of 21 American republics and the welfare of some 250,000,000 persons.

To many Americans impartially interested in world affairs, the present London Economic and Monetary Conference is regarded as having all the earmarks of forcing the New World into economic and political isolation. The recent renewed activity on the part of certain Latin-American countries in the promotion of new commercial agreements with the United States partially proves the statement.

The southern nations realize that no country in the Western Hemisphere is self-sufficient enough to sit back and watch a trade and money war between the United States and the Old World. And, although they might, in certain instances, be glad to sit on the side lines and watch Europe and the "Colossus of the North" battle to a finish, they dare not take the chance, for they realize that their material welfare, for years to come, depends upon the commercial progress of the United States.

This is not a new idea, nor are the ramifications it promises original, for, as expressed during the last 40 years of Pan-American congresses, the importance of continental solidarity and inter-American interdependence has been one of the foremost points in the policies of statesmen. And, yet, curiously enough, when assemblies have adjourned, after adopting ambitious resolutions and signing pertinent treaties, many of these pacts have been allowed to "rest peacefully among their predecessors in the archives for unratified international instruments."

Señor Mortez points out that accredited representatives of 21 American republics have returned from conference after conference to hand impressive looking reports about coöperation to their respective governments. And, meanwhile, nations, in spite of these communications, have gone their ways carrying out their own policies with deliberate disregard for flowery solicitations for "continental solidarity, common destiny, and brotherly love."

Such illogical procedure Señor Mortez termed "inexcusable and irritating" and to have stamped Pan-American conferences as seemingly worthless. Consequently, to many persons who have explored the minutes of these past gatherings the announcement, he said, of the coming Pan-American Conference at

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Nanking Premier to Crush Rebellion To Block Japanese Troops Doing Job

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 20—By denouncing Nanking's Sino-Japanese truce and preparing to invade Jehol contrary to its provisions, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has compelled Nanking to declare its first civil war since 1931.

Japanese military leaders have intimated that if Nanking did not subjugate General Feng's rebellious movement, the Japanese would. Japanese Manchoukuo troops massed along the Chahar border are sufficient to scatter General Feng's rabble armies quickly if they act.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Premier of Nanking, interviewed, declared General Feng's movement, if ignored, would inevitably result in the loss of further territory and that Nanking was compelled to move against him, adding that General Feng launched the rebellion under the guise of an anti-Japanese campaign.

Although Cantonese leaders officially applauded General Feng's "patriotism," he lacks popular support everywhere since the Chinese are eager to continue the Sino-Japanese truce and realize that General Feng's poorly equipped armies are unable to accomplish anything except to aggravate Sino-Japanese relations.

Nanking believes that the revolt can be checked without serious fighting.

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Things Present

A new feature, The Casual Day, makes its début on the Editorial page.

Every lover of nature will applaud the editorial, "Dominion by Shotgun."

Tennis players will find an article of unusual interest on the Young Folks' page.

If you have read "Pilgrim's Progress," don't miss "The Taste of the Tinker of Bedford" on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

U. S. Labor Proposes End To Night Work

Nation-Wide Campaign Is Inaugurated by American Federation

Output Control Aim

New Charters on Nonoccupational Basis Expected to Swell Union Ranks

A nation-wide drive to end night work in the United States and thereby control production and a new system of charters on a non-occupational basis promising to swell the ranks of organized labor by millions of new members are in the forefront of the dynamic new program of the American Federation of Labor, according to Mr. Robert J. Watts, secretary of the Massachusetts branch.

Labor's reversal of its stand on the 6 o'clock law suspension which now prohibits women working in the textile mills of Massachusetts is only for uniformity, states Mr. Watt, and is preliminary to this new move to eliminate night work for both men and women.

Control of overproduction Mr. Watt sees as definitely a problem for labor to solve—the eradication of night work the answer. Two 40-hour shifts, he contends, cannot help but result in overproduction. But while awaiting the completion of the anti-night work program, he favors the licensing of the second, or night, shift, thus permitting the Federal Government to regulate and control production.

Revolutionary changes in the labor pattern are imminent. The clamor for industrial unionization as against craft unionization is so great that Mr. Watt wrote today to Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, asking his approval of union charters drawn up on a non-occupational basis. So acute is this problem in Massachusetts that Mr. Watt has asked for the granting of emergency charters until the federation convention next October.

Said Mr. Watt in his letter: "A decision on this matter will not only clarify the situation but it will provide an incentive to those of us who are deeply interested in bringing within the field of organized labor those thousands of men and women desirous of joining our group."

This swing toward industrial unionization fulfills the expectation of authorities on the future trend of organized labor. Such unionization would do much to bring within the orbit of organization those 20,000,000 or more non-craft workers.

War Methods Injected Into Nation-Wide Drive To Spread Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The start of a spread-the-work campaign that will affect practically every employer of labor in the United States now waits only the word of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Act Administrator, and President Roosevelt. That this word will be given within another week is accepted here as practically a foregone conclusion.

Tentative speeches and publicity material for a campaign to enlist every manufacturer and tradesman in America in a great patriotic drive to end unemployment and boost purchasing power have been drawn up and some of them have been printed. Within a few days the first emblems and insignia will be ready for distribution.

Mr. Charles F. Horner, chief of the Liberty Loan drive in the World War era, has taken direction of the preparation of dozens of speeches for "four-minute men," "ten-minute men," and "twenty-minute men," and some of these have been sent out to Chambers of Commerce and business clubs, whose membership will presumably supply the major man power for the drive.

Though theoretically on a "voluntary" basis, details of the campaign under consideration indicate that the code will be backed by a virtual boycott. It is this feature that is causing hesitation in Administration circles.

Three new codes were announced yesterday, rayon manufacturers and two branches of the men's clothing industry. Hearings continued today on the shipbuilding and electrical contracting codes. Public hearings likewise started today on the lumber industry code, and women's cloak and suit manufacturers' code.

Bids will be opened next week on naval vessels, and the shipbuilders and electrical contractors want their codes completed by then so that they will know where they stand in making cost estimates. Authorizations for naval vessels require a 30-hour week for contractors' labor. Shipbuilders seek to raise this minimum to a 40-hour week, declaring that the lower figure would add $120,000,000 to the cost of the naval program.

Cloak and Suit Code Rules Out Piecework

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—Ruling out the piece-work system of employment and demanding higher minimum wage scales, the employees of the cloak and suit industry, through their trade organization, the Inter-

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Bill Permitting Night Work For Women Moves On

House Passes to Engrossment the Measure to Suspend Law

The Massachusetts House of Representatives today lifted the lid to permit women to work in the state's textile mills after 6 p. m. when it passed to engrossment the measure suspending the law.

Opposition summoned its full voice yesterday, to stop attempts to suspend the law against that practice, but when the tumult subsided, the House approved the plan by 138 to 81, and passed it to a third reading.

The Senate has already sanctioned the proposal as an emergency plan to place the Commonwealth on an even keel with other states in getting its share of business under the National Recovery Act.

Although organized labor has supported the bill through its committee hearings, opposition yesterday developed from representatives who come from the large textile centers. In reply to arguments that it would be impossible to obtain enough male hands to operate a full 40-hour shift running into the night hours, these representatives contended that lifting of the 6 o'clock ruling would open the way for the exploitation of women labor, against which the law is specifically aimed.

Women, they declared, instead of men, will get the jobs in the mills, "while their husbands will walk the streets as usual."

Representatives in favor of suspension pointed out that not only organized labor but also Governor Ely is in favor of the plan. Unless the law is temporarily lifted, it was argued, Massachusetts will not be able to utilize the full advantages of President Roosevelt's program for recovery.

Opponents wanted to know if it was organized labor that favored suspension or just the heads of organized labor. From the large textile centers, several representatives said they found the average workingman against giving to mills the right of working women until 10 p. m., as proposed.

While it seemed that the vast majority of speakers were opposed to suspension, those in favor spoke their support in votes. Had the demand been for outright repeal and not merely suspension of the law, the legislation probably would not have passed. Even at that, it was not the desire of the representatives to set any date as to when the temporary plan should be terminated.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware tried to put through an amendment to the bill lifting operation of the suspension July 1, 1935, but it was defeated by a small vote.

Those who spoke for the bill explained that it would do away with unfair competition that has enabled other states not restricting women labor to undersell Massachusetts textile operators. The claim was also advanced that the plan would put Massachusetts cotton mills on their feet again."

'Dumping' Report Denied

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 20 (By U. P.)—President Justo yesterday personally requested newspapers to deny a report published in Chicago to the effect that Argentina was considering dumping of wheat on foreign markets. The report, President Justo declared, is "totally false."

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Legislators Seek To Give Governor Power Over Prices

Gov. Joseph B. Ely as food dictator to control the rise of food prices was nearer today, when the Committee on State Administration reported to the Senate legislation to so empower the Governor. The committee favors legislation that will permit the Governor, with the advice and consent of the executive council, to declare a food emergency and to designate the director of the necessaries of life to act as food or fuel administrator in such an emergency.

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester advocated such dictatorial powers, because, he said, purchasing power has not been restored as prices have.

Representative Hyman Mansvitch of Dorchester urged that the Attorney-General might work with the division on necessaries of life in regulating prices.

Mr. Charles D. Mansur, representing the Independent Merchants' Association, expressed approval of any legislation which would control unnecessary rises in food prices. However, he expressed doubt that such an attempt would prove successful, since, according to him, wholesale prices are rising and forcing retail prices to follow suit.

Welfare Procedure Taken Out of Dark, Acting Mayor Says

Boston today for the first time has an open picture of its welfare administration in which no graft or inefficient practices can lurk undetected, Mr. Joseph McGrath, acting mayor, stated.

With the vote of the welfare board yesterday that every welfare recipient should sign his name and give his address 12 times a year, Acting Mayor McGrath said a struggle he had been making for two years had borne fruit. At last, he said, "we have a monthly check-up, whereas there was none before."

The issue of extra help now emerges. Mr. McGrath said he could make no permanent appointments in the absence of Mayor Curley. Consequently he is calling in the City Auditor today to determine how a stable force can be obtained to administer the check-up.

The installation of the address system will facilitate the Finance Commission's investigation, which constitutes examination of the recipients and the merit of the grants made to them. It will now be possible, the acting mayor said, to select any 50 names and make a rapid investigation.

Waltham Depositors To Obtain $2,000,000

A plan that will immediately release $2,000,000 to depositors of the Waltham Trust Company has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve authorities, the State Banking Department and the Supreme Judicial Court, according to a statement issued today. The plan calls for the transfer of a substantial portion of the assets of the Waltham Trust Company to the Waltham National Bank.

Waltham Trust Company is the third of the five trust companies of this Commonwealth placed in the hands of conservators as a result of the bank holiday for which plans of reorganization or for release of deposits have been announced. The plan has been devised by the Commissioner of Banks and his assistants in coöperation with the depositors' committee, representatives of the Waltham National Bank and other citizens of Waltham.

Careful consideration of the small depositor is shown by the fact that under the plan approximately 17,000 out of the 21,000 depositors are to be paid at once in full. The assets remaining in the Waltham Trust Company will be administered by the Commissioner of Banks in accordance with law for the benefit of those depositors not receiving full payment immediately.

Balbo Received By Roosevelt In The White House

(Continued from Page 1)

not seeing the armada of flying boats in which the Italians crossed the ocean but it was necessary to leave the planes in New York to be prepared for the return to Italy and because of inadequate water landing space near the capital.

From Bolling Field, the fliers were whisked away by air chiefs of the American military forces to the Mayflower Hotel. General Balbo and his ranking officers were guests of President Roosevelt at luncheon at the White House, while the rest of the party was entertained by members of the Overseas Writers.

The White House luncheon was a "stag" affair, guests including General Balbo, General Pelligrini, Signor Rossa, the ranking officers of General Balbo's fleet, Commander Paolo Sbernadori, Italian air attaché, Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, Maj.-Gen. B. D. Foulois, chief of army air corps, and Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval bureau of aeronautics.

Later brief calls were made on the Secretaries of War, Navy, Commerce and State by General Balbo and his officers and afterward they laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington. There was to be a formal reception at the Italian Embassy and a dinner for the party at the Army and Navy Country Club with Mr. Swanson and Mr. Woodring as hosts. The fliers plan to leave Washington tomorrow at 8 a. m.

Balbo's Armada Roars To New York to Receive Most Hearty Welcome

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—Gen. Italo Balbo and 39 of the senior officers who guided the greatest air armada ever to fly the ocean took off from here today in five United States Army and six Navy transport planes for Washington, where they will be the White House guests of President Roosevelt today and for a round of official receptions. Returning here tomorrow, they will be officially received at City Hall and entertained at a series of dinners and receptions.

Present plans call for the Italian air fleet to take off for Newfoundland Tuesday morning. Their route home will be decided after arriving there, whether they shall fly by way of the Azores, over the southern route, or northward to Ireland.

The armada, consisting of 24 powerful seaplanes, flew out of the West to the Hudson River in a brilliant mid-afternoon sun yesterday, completing a 7100-mile voyage begun in Orbetello, Italy, on July 1—a flight which has thrilled the world.

As the armada flew over New York City, hundreds of thousands of persons crowded skyscraper tops or halted in the busy streets to watch the Italians, flying in formation of three, with General Balbo leading, headed for Floyd Bennett Field at Jamaica Bay, where another crowd of 75,000 cheered their arrival there. The flight from Chicago to New York was made in 7 hrs., 13 m.

Famous fliers and the great dirigible Macon went into the air to meet General Balbo and his companions at the northern tip of Manhattan, and acted as their escort to the landing place. The Macon provided a thrilling spectacle for the house-top watchers as it unhooked its hawklike airplanes and they sped to meet the visitors.

A further touch of the spectacular was added when the United States Army fired a 19-gun salute and a rear admiral and a major-general stood on the barge deck at Jamaica Bay to welcome the Italians.

Meanwhile, 100 private airplanes, as well as innumerable yachts and scores of small boats, joined in the welcome. The fliers were met at the field by a reception committee of 800, headed by Mr. Generoso Pope, publisher of a string of Italo-American newspapers.

For two hours after the Italian seaplanes came to rest in the bay the fliers remained at Floyd Bennett Field, almost mobbed by the crowd shouting vivas and waving American and Italian flags.

When he was finally able to get away from the field, General Balbo, with Mr. Pope at his side, was escorted to the Ambassador Hotel, where he and his 95 men will stay for the remainder of their New York visit. General Balbo was met at the hotel by a battery of camera men and newspaper reporters for an interview, which was held in the reception room of his suite. The General spoke Italian and French.

Talking with boyish enthusiasm and frequently leaning forward in his chair and adding to his words the eloquence of gesture, the General told the reporters that the landing facilities in New York were better than those in Chicago, where the winds blow over the lakes and that he thought American newspaper men most sympathetic—so much so, in fact, that they "even break into my bedroom." He said that while flying over New York he had sent the following radio message to Premier Benito Mussolini in Rome:

"At this moment the squadron is completing its flight from Chicago to New York and is at present flying over the skyscrapers of New York."

The 37-year-old Italian Air Minister and the hero of an epoch-making flight, praised his radio equipment, the gasoline which had been donated to him by American-Italian groups, and the excellence of his men. He liked the view of New York from the air better than one he saw on his last visit to the city three years ago, and he was particularly taken by the motorcycle policemen, whom he imitated as he sat in his chair.

A young newspaper artist from out-of-town asked the General to autograph a huge drawing of himself. The compliment pleased him immensely and he showed the drawing to the newspaper men, while remarking to the young man that he thought the likeness "terrible, but good."

Stringent precautions were taken all along the line to protect the General. Newspaper men were twice asked to show their police passes and the hotel was heavily guarded by police and federal agents.

Balbo Flight Declared Advertising of Fascism

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP) — The Socialist Party of New York issued their statement today on the reception accorded Gen. Italo Balbo and his Italian fliers:

"Americans must not permit justified admiration for magnificence of Balbo's air flight to blind them to the political significance of the visit of 100 Fascist propagandists to this country."

Negro Fliers in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, July 20 (AP)—Two Negro aviators, first of their race to complete a transcontinental flight in their own plane, arrived here yesterday at 5:30 p. m., P. S. T. They took off Monday at Atlantic City, N. J. They are Dr. Albert E. Forsythe and C. Alfred Anderson.

Ten Commandments Of 'New Deal' Issued By Hull's Assistant

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) — These, the University Club heard today from Mr. Harry F. Payer, Assistant Secretary of State, are what he considers "the ten commandments of the new deal":

1. Thou shalt not live beyond thy means.
2. Thou shalt not lose confidence in thyself.
3. Thou shalt not make mammon thy god, but neither shalt thou be unmindful of thy monetary system lest it destroy thee.
4. Thou shalt not forget that when thy price level is achieved, the next layer on the road to prosperity is stabilization.
5. Thou shalt not make gold thy god but thy servant.
6. Thou shalt not permit the unemployment of thy people well beloved.
7. Thou shalt not fail to manage well and rationalize thy industry and stimulate and encourage it.
8. Thou shalt not suffer the paradox of poverty amid plenty.
9. Thou shalt not indulge the fallacy of neglecting thy own domestic economy . . .; but neither does this signify that thou shalt isolate thyself like a hermit.
10. Thou shalt not oversimplify nor complicate thy problems.

Modern Faneuil To Help Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

that South Market Street was given to the farmers for as long as they wanted it. They have had it longer than they wanted it, but it has been better than nothing.

But on State Street, which tried vainly to absorb the overflow, the city has asked farmers to discontinue sales at 10 a. m. Produce not sold by that time is virtually wasted.

The proposed market is expected to save the farmers all these hours of time and considerable money even though they will pay more for their location. Costs for stalls will average from 50 cents to $1.25 a day.

Until 60 per cent of the Faneuil farmers agree to the new project, however, it is a dream as yet unrealized. But an indication of the popularity of the move is contained in a favorable vote of 10 to 3 taken by the executive committee of the Associated Fruit and Produce Growers. The Tirrell Estate is now making a canvass of farmers to obtain their signatures to the plan.

The estate has agreed to take payments for the land and buildings in rentals, so that there will be no initial outlay for the farmers.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the new project is that retailers are passing up the congested Faneuil Hall Market and buying their goods at the railroad terminal from out-of-state shippers.

Plans for the new market are being drawn by the architectural firm of Densmore, LeClear & Robbins.

To bring the farmers into line, a mass meeting is called for July 29.

In Retreat

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Demand for Bibles Increases, Gideons Place 25,000 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 20—More than 25,000 Bibles have been placed in guest rooms of hotels in the United States and other lands during the past year by the Gideons, an organization devoted to spreading the Christian gospel among commercial travelers and business men.

This report was made to the thirty-fourth international convention of this order, whose official name is the Christian Commercial Travelers' Association, which convened here today.

Although the Gideons' program was curtailed due to financial conditions, Mr. S. A. Fulton, president, reported they have placed in the past year 20,815 Bibles in the United States, 1780 in Canada, and 2800 in foreign lands. Demands upon the society for Bibles have exceeded requests of former years. This is believed due to the fact that under present economic conditions a traveler spends more time in his room and does more reading.

Mr. Fulton reported that the ocean liners now are asking for Bibles for their staterooms and that in Japan, China and Korea it has been found necessary to place many Bibles in the native languages.

U. S. Labor Proposes End to Night Work

(Continued from Page 1)

national Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have drawn up their own code of fair practices in this industry to be presented before the National Industrial Recovery Administration in Washington today. This is the first labor code to be presented under the Recovery Act, and will be offered by Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the union, and Mr. Morris Hillquit, its counsel.

The employers' code was filed last week by the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers, the American Cloak & Suit Manufacturers' Association and the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association.

Board Named to Aid Federal Housing Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The organization that is to check on the Government's huge expenditure for public works grew today with the appointment of a housing division and a planning board to study long-range effects from a social and economic point of view.

The committee which will study housing projects submitted for allotments of funds will aim to encourage really low-cost housing in sections where required. Head of the division is Mr. Robert D. Kohn, former president of the American Institute, and other members are Mr. N. Max Dunning, assistant, and Mr. Eugene Henry Klaber, chief of the technical staff. Eight consultants from various sections of the country were designated to be called in as required on a per diem basis.

The planning board will be concerned with all types of work, federal, local and private. This board has an outstanding personnel including Mr. Frederic A. Delano, uncle of President Roosevelt and chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, economist, Columbia University, and Dr. Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago; Mr. Charles Eliot 3d will serve as executive secretary of the board.

The planning board's duties under the direction of the administrator will consist of keeping in touch with all state boards and regional advisers so that the whole federal public works plan will be coördinated with an eye to future developments.

Coal Company Mining Towns Abolition Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 20—Abolition of coal company mining towns is the object of a drive being conducted here by the Pennsylvania Security League. The league will attempt to have the company towns done away with by provision of the coal code, to be approved by the Federal Government, according to Miss Elizabeth Wight, Philadelphia social worker, who arrived here yesterday to distribute copies of the Black News among miners.

The publication is issued by the Security League, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the Labor Standards Committee and the Co-operative Legislative Board of the Transportation Brotherhoods of Pennsylvania. It claims to expose "abuses" to which the poor and helpless are subjected.

Another development yesterday was the resignation of Dr. Ralph E. Turner as chairman of the Security League. Dr. Turner, a member of the history faculty at the University of Pittsburgh, said the League activities took too much of his time, and that "by no implication" had the University brought pressure to bear on him.

Negro Fliers Cross Country

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 19 (AP)—Out to complete the first transcontinental air flight ever made by members of their race, Dr. Albert E. Forsythe and C. Alfred Anderson, Negro aviators, took off from here at 5:45 a. m. (mountain standard time) for Winslow, Ariz., the next stop in their flight. The aviators landed here about 9 o'clock last night after flying from Amarillo. They started Monday from Atlantic City.

Origin of Indians and Destiny Studied by Seneca Researcher

Arthur C. Parker Thinks They Even May Be Lost Tribes of Israel—Traces Likeness to Mayas and Egyptians

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Seventh of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Where the Indians came from and whither they are going should be a question that Indians can answer better than anyone else and one time in Rochester at the annual banquet of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archæological Society the writer listened to Arthur C. Parker, Seneca Indian, who treated the subject in as satisfactory a way as present facts warrant.

"Whence the Indians of North America came," remarked Mr. Parker, "is still a problem to be solved. Perhaps they are descendants of the Mayas, those Red Paint Indians of Central America, who dipped their hands in red ochre and then left their imprint on temples, trees, any available buildings or stones so that their migrations today can be traced by those same red marks.

"Perhaps some of the Mayas went across the Atlantic from Central America to the Azores, then on to Egypt, India, China, Japan and across to North America and then on down the continent. Go into any art museum with exhibits of both Egyptian and American Indian art and the peculiar stiff gestures of figures, the designs on pottery and the facial delineations of both cultures show a striking resemblance.

"Perhaps," continued Mr. Parker, "the North American Indians may be the lost tribe of Israel. That question, however, of whence they came remains a question still. Whither they are going is much easier to explain. Through intermarriage with the white race the Indians are fast losing their racial characteristics as far as both features and customs go and 100 years or more will see the complete passing of the full bloods as known today."

Traces Royal Line

Mr. Parker, or to call him by his Indian name, Gawasowanneh, is of mixed parentage himself. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the line of the Earl of Clarendon and the royal Stuarts of Scotland. On his father's side he is descended from Old King, founder of the Indian village of Buffalo.

His grandfather, Nicholson H. Parker, was leading chief of the Senecas, and his great-uncle, Gen. Ely S. Parker, was as noted among the whites as the Indians. He was Chief Sachem of the Tonawanda Senecas of New York State, and was General Grant's military secretary, and in the capacity of the latter office General Parker wrote out the terms of capitulation handed to General Lee.

Among the many books that Mr. Parker has written are "Erie Indian Village," "Iroquois Uses of Maize," "Constitution of the Five Nations," and the "Code of Handsome Lake," while he is the author of 223 articles and pamphlets on anthropology, archæology, education, museum methods, and natural history.

Mr. Parker's researches have taken him to all parts of Canada and the United States. Gawasowanneh established the anthropological division of the New York State Museum and founded and established the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, where he is now director.

During the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge, he was consultant on Indian affairs.

Work on Indian Groups

The writer likes to picture Mr. Parker among his own Senecas, searching for bits of pottery, unearthing remains that tell the story of a forgotten village and, more important than that, going with the noted sculptor and painter David Lithgow to seek suitable locations for the landscape settings of those incomparable life-size Indian groups installed in the Educational Building, Albany, in 1915 and which represent the activities of the Five Nations before the coming of the white man.

Real Indians were put in casts so as to procure the most lifelike resemblance possible. One time an Indian girl visiting Albany asked the attendant to show her the Indian groups where she said her brother was. When the two came to them the attendant stated that he did not see her brother anywhere, but the Indian girl, going over to the group which represented the Onondaga Council House, said:

"That's my brother there," at the same time pointing to the lifelike figure that was standing by the wampum strings and recording the doings of the assemblage by arranging those wampum beads in a certain order, two colors being used, the plum-colored ones and the white wampum beads.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Lithgow were particular to seek out those Indians of just the right physique among the Six Nations in Canada or the United States that would lend realism to the groups and the archæological knowledge of Gawasowanneh and the superb skill of Mr. Lithgow have produced valuable and unequaled results.

Take the Corn Harvest Group in the exhibit, for example, where the Indians are assembled by the high banks of the Genesee River in the western part of New York. Much time, many travels and a lot of work went in producing that one group alone. Mr. Lithgow and Mr. Parker journeyed to Mount Morris and they camped by the banks of the Genesee just below Squaky Hill. They built a rude house of corn stalks and buying the necessary pans and provisions stayed right there. Mr. Lithgow painted the landscape seen in that group and prepared the intricate and clever foreground while Mr. Parker did research work in the vicinity on worked on his books.

Two Seneca India women, Mrs. Maud Hurd and Mrs. Alice Shongo, made the garments for the figures. They decorated the clothing with quill designs and made leggins and moccasins. With unerring native instinct Mr. Parker selected the most distinctive Indians for the group so that the man coming up for his noon-day meal actually seems to be walking while one woman looks as if she were pounding the corn in the mortar with that long pestle, the other women in the group being busy gathering and braiding the corn and shelling beans.

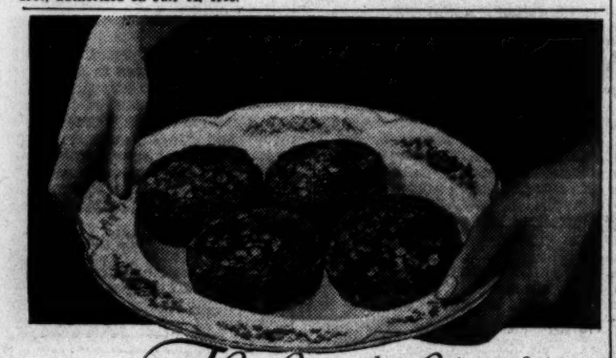
The most extraordinary things about that group, though, are the corn stalks, for those very stalks once grew on the flats at Nenands in New York State. In explaining them Mr. Lithgow writes:

"We set the corn stalks up in the soft cement, then let them dry, after which they were shellacked and cloth leaves were wired on the stalks and painted three coats for the right autumnal colorings." That is only one of the minor details of one group and each group is worthy of a pilgrimage to the Educational Building at Albany.

Institute to Study Farms

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Better study of farm lands from the standpoint of their salability and other angles as real estate is to be made through the National Association of Real Estate Boards. It has set up an institute of farm lands' brokers and managers within its organization. The institute brings together real estate brokers and also professional farm managers, who are growing more numerous. Standards of practice in the handling of farm lands are to be developed.



The kind of food that **MEN DEVOUR**

MEN are ravenous for hash—that is to say, real, honest-to-goodness corned beef hash. They seldom get it, except in homes and restaurants that have discovered Prudence Ready-to-Brown Corned Beef Hash.

Have you tried this enticing food, browned to a crisp and smoking hot? It's deliciously satisfying, hearty and wholesome; an instant hit with friend husband and each member of your family.

Only young, tender beef is used, with an exact proportion of lean and fat meat; no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Selected mealy potatoes are boiled in the same water the meat is cooked in, but after the meat has been removed and the fat skimmed off.

This old New England recipe is followed scrupulously in a spotless New England kitchen. Do you wonder that Prudence Hash is different, delicious?

And it is just as economical as it is good and just as saving of time and work. Six cents for a man's sized serving . . . three minutes to brown in a frying pan. Comes in 2-portion and 4-portion cans.

There is no adequate substitute for Prudence Hash, so be positive that you get the genuine.

Monitor Readers: If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10 cents and we will mail you a single-portion tin.

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE
Ready to Brown
CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. Include in your order a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They are real.

Globe Trotters KNOW

There's no place like Times Square, no time like the summer to enjoy New York's sights and pleasures ...and no hotel to equal the hospitable Taft! Right in the center of glamorous New York, 2000 spacious rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall's Orchestra, Columbia Network. Alfred Lewis, MANAGER

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

REMEMBER THAT MARVELOUS SOAP YOU TOLD ME ABOUT A YEAR AGO, JANE?
YOU MEAN THE SOAP THAT SAVES SCRUBBING AND BOILING?
YES, RINSO! I HAVE SAVED AT LEAST $100 ON CLOTHES SINCE I BEGAN USING IT
I KNOW. IT'S SUCH A GENTLE METHOD. CLOTHES LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER
AND IT'S SO WONDERFULLY EASY ON THE HANDS, JANE!
YOU'RE TELLING ME! I USE IT FOR THE WASH, FOR THE DISHES, AND FOR ALL CLEANING!
WHAT! RINSO WASHES WHITER?
YES—4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER!
Rinso

IN TUB—in washer—Rinso gets clothes the whitest you've ever seen, *even without boiling*. Colors come brighter, too. No wonder the makers of 40 famous washers—the home-making experts of 516 leading newspapers—recommend Rinso! Its rich, creamy, work-saving suds are something to cheer about.

Rinso is economical, too. Cup for cup, it gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Wonderful suds for all cleaning—easy on the hands. Get Rinso at your grocer's today.

Rinso

The biggest-selling package soap in America

Canadian Alliance Proposes Change Without Violence

Convention of Coöperative Federation Studies 13-Plank Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., July 20—Change—but not through violence—is the code of the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation, which opened its first annual convention here Wednesday. This decision was made almost unanimously, although some of the more radical delegates had something to say about it.

The 13 planks of the party, which will be discussed in detail during the next few days, follow:

1. Planning: The establishment of a planned, socialized economic order in order to make possible the most efficient development of the national resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income.

2. Socialisation of all financial machinery, banking, currency, credit and insurance, to make possible the effective control of currency, credit and prices and the supplying of new productive equipment for socially desirable purposes.

3. Socialization of transportation, communications, electric power and all other industries and services essential to social planning and their operation under the general direction of the planning commission by competent managements freed from day to day political interference.

Security for Farmer

4. Security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm and progressive removal of the farmers' debts on conditions to be laid down by individual provinces; insurance against unavoidable crop failures; removal of the tariff burden from the operations of agriculture; encouragement of coöperatives; raising of the price level of farm products relative to other commodities and services and improving the efficiency of export trade in farm products.

5. Regulation in accordance with the national plan of external trade through import and export boards.

6. Encouragement by public authority of both producers' and consumers' coöperative institutions.

7. A national labor code to obtain for the worker maximum income and leisure, insurance against illness, accident, old age, and unemployment, freedom of association and an effective voice in the management of his industry or profession.

8. Publicly organized health, hospital and medical services.

Respect for Racial Rights

9. Amendment of the Canadian Constitution, without infringing upon racial and religious minority rights or upon legitimate provincial claims to autonomy so as to give the Dominion Government adequate powers to deal effectively with urgent economic conditions which are essentially national in scope; the abolition of the Canadian Senate.

10. A foreign policy designed to obtain international economic cooperation and to promote disarmament and peace.

11. A new taxation policy designed not only to raise public revenues but also to lessen the glaring inequalities of income and to provide funds for social services and the socialization of industry; the cessation of the debt-creating system of public finance.

12. Freedom of speech and assembly for all; repeal of Section 98 of the criminal code; amendment of the Immigration Act to prevent the present inhuman policy of deportation; equal treatment before the law for all residents of Canada, irrespective of race, nationality, religious or political beliefs.

13—An emergency program, including assumption by the Dominion Government of direct responsibility for dealing with the present critical unemployment situation and for tendering suitable work or adequate maintenance, adoption of measures to relieve the extremity of the crisis such as a program of public spending on housing; and other enterprises that will increase the real wealth of Canada, to be financed by the issue of credit based on the national wealth

Viscount Burnham

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Viscount Burnham, who passed on here today, was a noted newspaper proprietor, editor, and publicist.

Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, Viscount Burnham, was a prominent figure for many years in numerous sides of British life. He was best known for his association over a long and important period, including that of the World War, with the Daily Telegraph. He was known as a practical journalist with intimate knowledge of the various converging activities which enter into the creation of a national newspaper. Viscount Burnham virtually grew up in the Daily Telegraph office under his father, the first Lord Burnham. When, a few years ago, he sold the newspaper he had been in journalism more than 40 years.

Power Commission Gets Democrat For Its New Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—In compliance with a request from President Roosevelt, Mr. George Otis Smith resigned from his post as chairman of the Federal Power Commission yesterday and the place was immediately filled by the appointment of Mr. Frank R. McNinch, a Democrat.

Mr. McNinch's appointment was confirmed by the commission and Mr. Basil Manly, new member of the commission, was named vice-chairman. Mr. Smith's resignation did not affect his membership on the commission, but there was indication that he might also resign from the body itself shortly. In the letter submitting his resignation to the President, the former chairman declared that the change in his position on the commission would in "no wise affect my continued endeavor to promote the movement toward the better regulation of business, which is so outstanding a policy of your Administration."

Mr. Smith is a native of Maine and for 25 years was director of the geological survey from which he resigned in 1930 to take the chairmanship of the reorganized power commission. His confirmaton was the subject of much contention in the Senate, which approved the appointment and then asked a chance to vote again, when certain employees of the commission were dismissed. The case was finally carried to the Supreme Court, which upheld the President's refusal to submit Mr. Smith's name to the Senate a second time.

The new chairman, also a Hoover appointee, comes from North Carolina, where he was formerly a member of the Legislature and Mayor of Charlotte.

Special Envoy of Ethiopian King Repays Visit of American Mission

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Ras Destu Demtu, son-in-law and special ambassador of Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, was received in Washington July 18 with pomp and pageantry in keeping with the rank of a member of the most important royal family in Africa.

Ras Destu came to this country to return the visit of the special American mission which attended the coronation of his father-in-law three years ago.

The Army Band played the Ethiopian national anthem as the visitor emerged from the Union Station dressed in his native costume. He was greeted by cheers of hundreds of sight-seers who had been attracted by the squadron of cavalry and company of marines which awaited him at the presidential entrance.

Ras Destu, which in English is Prince Destu, is a dignified swarthy man with a smartly trimmed Van Dyke beard and an easy, regal bearing. He wore tight white trousers and a white tunic over which was thrown a long black cape richly embroidered in gold. His hat was a white sun helmet encircled by a heavy gold sash.

Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, in conventional morning coat and high hat, accompanied the visitor out of the station, and they stood at attention while the band played the Ethiopian anthen and then posed for photographers.

The royal visitor good naturedly shook hands repeatedly with Mr. Phillips at requests from the camera men, which were translated into French, the only foreign language which he understands well.

Requests for a smile were immediately complied with by Ras Destu who had long training as a camera subject during the coronation of his father-in-law.

Ras Destu was accompanied by Ato Paulos Manamano, the Ethiopian Consul-General at Jerusalem, who speaks English and wore the conventional morning attire of a western gentleman, and a youthful Ethiopian messenger who wore white trousers, a simple white tunic, a white scarf draped about his shoulders and a large broad-brimmed black hat not unlike those generally worn in Spain.

President Roosevelt received Ras Destu in the Executive Mansion today.

Overpaid in 1918, Customer Returns $10

BROWNSVILLE, Penna., July 20 (AP)—Mr. A. Morrow, manager of a grocery, approached a customer with that what-can-I-do-for-you look.

The customer handed him a $10 bill saying: "One of your clerks gave me $10 too much in 1918 when I bought a sack of flour." Then he walked out.

Down on th' Farm—That's Where Ah Wants t' Be

All Photos by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

BOYS ON GOOD WILL FARM, SOUTH ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS

Top, Left to Right—Down on Their Knees and Out Go the Weeds. Boy, oh Boy, How They Can Make the Soap Suds Fly. Bottom, Left to Right—Here They Are, the Lot of Them, Ready for Labor or Frolic. In the "Good Old Days" Hay Was Loaded on a Rick Drawn by a Yoke of Plodding Oxen. Now Look at It!

Youthful 'Hoboes' Find Haven And Profit on Good Will Farm

Wandering Boys Plant and Cultivate Crops, Build Themselves a Home and Enjoy Their Days at South Athol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., July 20—Potential tramps of the road, 20 wandering boys have been given employment for the summer on Good Will Farm.

These young men averaging 19 years in age have been picked from among more than 200 wandering boys picked up by various authorities and charities in Boston and given a new lease on home life during the last winter under the guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hartl in the newly organized Boston Good Will House, a branch of Morgan Memorial.

Twenty boys now sing "Shuffle off—shuffle off to pull our weeds," to the tune of a popular song which they have transposed to suit their own purposes. The old mode of existence, shuffling off to parts unknown whenever fancy dictated, has been scrapped in favor of life on a farm in which gardening, haying, wood cutting and camping offer just enough variety to offset any monotony. For the summer, these are "hired men" under Mr. and Mrs. Hartl.

For shelter they have taken over an old dilapidated farmhouse. With the help of 20 young men it took only a short time to actually raise the roof. Gable windows were installed and the rest of the roof propped up by new beams. Walls were papered, floors and sides of the house repaired and painted, showers and baths built, and communication established with the outside world by means of a radio antenna. In less than a week, clean dry quarters were provided for all the "hired men" of the place. In the future if the ranks of the Good Will farmers should increase, there is room for added expansion "up attic."

Work Five Days

The boys work in the fields seven hours daily except on Saturdays and Sundays. For this service they will receive $2 a week at the end of the summer and are allowed a weekly drawing account of 50 cents in the meantime. Board is furnished them free, so the money earned is clear profit. After hours comes time for rest and for regular camping activities. On Saturday evening free passes are issued for the theater in town.

As to the question of whether these boys are really working their way or are charity cases one need only look at the acres of turnips, carrots, potatoes, cabbages, beets, lettuce, parsnips, corn and other things which will supply fresh vegetables to more than 2000 Morgan guests before the summer is out, to know that all the hoeing and weeding, sawing and splitting, haying and raking, are really saving considerable money for Morgan Memorial as well as offering these boys something tangible in the line of work and good honest fun.

Contrary to general opinion, those boys helped in the new enterprise of the Good Will House are not largely runaways. Investigation of their past history shows that about 70 per cent, or 139 out of the 200 helped since December, left home because they felt every bit of food they ate meant a younger brother or sister had to go without. Consequently these 139 boys drifted about from place to place in search of food and work. Less than 5 per cent are runaways.

Interesting Histories

Some of the stories of these boys are curiously mixed with pathos and melodrama. One chap has fought for 10 years to gain a high school education. Last winter, through his Morgan Memorial connections, he was able to complete his work and receive a diploma. Now he intends entering college this fall to study for the ministry.

Another boy left a home in which there were nine children. The father and mother were incompatible and both were out of work. The boy traveled through seven countries, and finally has found home life as Mr. and Mrs. Hartl interpret it, just what he wants. He is pronounced to be one of the best workers in the group.

Still another left home 11 years ago, and has been on the road ever since. His father and mother separated a...d left him to shift for himself. He worked his way through high school, but developed no home loyalties. Meanwhile, he has developed an extreme case of wanderlust and packs up to leave frequently, though he has not done so yet.

Good Will House and Good Will Farm offers to such boys the opportunity of settling down and through a definite program of work, play, and religious education, to keep their self-respect and feel that they are accomplishing a piece of work which is of direct benefit to society. "Otherwise," says Mr. Hartl, "it is only a very short step between a wandering, listless person and the class of petty thieves, gangsters, criminals, and other despised members of society, a step which a large percentage of them unconsciously would take if not given some sort of guidance and encouragement in another direction."

Around the World
$600.00

Excellent cuisine—all cabins outside with beds. Stop-over privileges available. An opportunity to see the world of today in complete comfort and at a cost that compares favorably to living at home.

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'Fads and Frills' Ranked in Value With Three R's

School Executives Defend Cultural Objectives in Public Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—The case for more rather than fewer of the so-called "fads and frills" which are endangered in school economy programs was supported here yesterday by educators speaking before a conference of administrative officers of public and private schools.

As several speakers sought to stress the value, in present day society, of the threatened educational activities, perhaps the broadest stand was taken by Dr. Mandel Sherman of the University of Chicago. He argued that it would even be preferable to reduce the emphasis on the three R's rather than elimination of the "fads and frills."

Dr. Sherman justified his stand by characterizing "the development of social compatibility in the individual as the primary function of education," and said that child guidance programs, personal counseling, group study projects, courses in music and art appreciation, athletics and organized social activities contribute more to developing mental and emotional balance than do many of the accepted subjects of study.

The three R's, he said, are not as indispensable as they once were, while the newer branches of teaching do have a vital bearing on adult life. "What we actually utilize of our early educaton is not so much the factual material we happen to remember as the social adjustment and personality integration which we develop unconsciously," he said.

Properly organized programs of child guidance and counseling will contribute largely to forestalling juvenile delinquency and adult crime, it was declared in another address by Dr. Lewis W. Smith, superindent of schools at Berkeley, Calif.

At an earlier session Dr. James B. Edmonson, dean of the school of education of the University of Michigan, said many educators were just beginning to realize that "schools can be rapidly victimized by demogagues and self-seekers," and that it was apparent that many citizens need to be informed that the schools "are created by society to serve social purposes rather than created by teachers in order that they may have remunerative jobs."

A better understanding on the part of the public of the purpose of the schools in modern society is necessary to protect them from harmful retrenchments in times of economic stress, Dr. Edmonson said.

Gabriel Company's Profit

Gabriel Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $20,423 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., equal to 10 cents a share on 200,000 shares of Class A and B, compared with net loss of $28,865 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $5796 in June quarter of 1932.

Voyage Into Stratosphere Means Much to Radio Field

Gondola Equipped With 'Mike' and Trip Will Be Broadcast—Data Gathered by Amateurs Expected to Be of Great Research Aid

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—New data on the use of radio from great altitudes are expected when the Piccard-Settle balloon pierces the stratosphere, as it appears likely to do this week.

Most of the world below will be content with hearing what it looks like up there, in that realm of perpetual purple, cold and quiet. It is a region of wondrous loveliness, says Prof. Auguste Piccard, who has been there twice.

A duty of the sky explorers will be to feed the earth's thirst for a sight of the heavens 10 miles above, and possibly even higher, where never yet the human voice has spoken before.

The globe beneath will be listening for the first word of mouth it has ever had from the remotest firmament.

Meanwhile, many an amateur radio operator will be devouring the signals from the expedition. It will be business for him. Beauty, yes, and besides the delight of catching the messages direct. And even more than that, the chance of adding to what men know about communicating with the stratosphere.

Reports from the amateurs will be collected and studied by the National Broadcasting Company in its search for more information. The American Radio Relay League is cooperating. Describing these plans, Mr. H. C. Luttgens, in charge of engineering operations for the N. B. C. Chicago office, noted that the short-wave length of the transmitter in the gondola of the balloon would be about 19 meters.

While amateurs may pick up what the expedition is saying, they cannot themselves talk with it, he added. The N. B. C., however, has prepared to talk direct with the gondola.

So in the vastness of a region which knows no weather, Prof. Jean Piccard, brother of the original stratosphere explorer, and Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle will be kept posted on what kind of a day to expect when they climb down into the familiar zone of light blue sky, storm, clouds and rain. Indeed, if either is then interested enough in the day's baseball games to wonder how they came out, he can get the latest scores up in that area of thin air, where a pitcher could throw a ball with unimagined speed.

Messages From the Sky

The seven-foot gondola hitched to the balloon has a specially built transmitter and receiving apparatus. The men can talk into the microphone as rapidly as an announcer introducing an orchestra number.

To insure the best use of the messages from the flight, Mr. Luttgens said that the extensive facilities of the N. B. C. were being coördinated over a good part of the Central and Eastern United States. If the messages come through weakly in one section, they may be stronger in another, and so utilized from there.

During the evening of the flight, which is waiting on proper atmospheric conditions, two or three preliminary programs may be given by the N. B. C. It expected the balloon ascension will take place between 10:30 p. m. and midnight and probably will broadcast regularly from 10:30 on. Nothing definite has as yet been worked out as to regular broadcasts from sky, but it is thought some sort of schedule will be set up.

Judge Nisley's by quality Not by price

—and she will find that they will hold their shape many wearable months!

105 Norwood Street
Sharon, Mass.
June 20, 1933.

Nisley Shoe Shop
145 Tremont Street
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I thought at this time you would like to know that I bought a pair of your shoes (light blonde color, "T" strap, high heels) about a month ago, and they are the finest shoe I have had ever had. Perfect fitting, comfortable, and classy looking. All my friends are inquiring as to where they can buy shoes like mine, and I have taken pleasure in recommending your store.

I should also like to let you know that if all the clerks in your store are as courteous and patient as the gentleman that waited on me, they are to be commended. I am grateful to know there is one shoe store in Boston that carry shoes that are "Exclusive but Inexpensive."

Yours for all success,

Sincerely,

(miss) M. Jane Carney

P.S. Maybe you would like to know that thru your advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor this purchase was first made.

Today's Miss Sullivan and her family coat-of-arms!

If you are a Sullivan, just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving short history of this family including coat-of-arms (in colors). It is free for the asking.

Watch for your family name in our advertisements.

Chiffon or Service Hose 59c
2 pairs $1.10

Smartly styled new Nisley Arch Comfort—most popular style in years!

Equipped with cushion for the metatarsal bone, special heel cushion, steel arch support and extra narrow heel. In white or black in remarkable size range of 2½ to 10—widths AAA to D.

Nisley $4
Beautiful Shoes
in the exact size you require

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Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Ave.
Erie, Pa., 1010 State St.
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt St.
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Ave.
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad St.
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina St.
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee St.
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N. W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main St.

Taste the difference—
this mayonnaise has
FLAVOR

ALL ready-made mayonnaises are not alike, as you'll soon discover when you try Ivanhoe. It's made with an extra quantity of egg-yolks. At good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

flavor blended

IVANHOE MAYONNAISE

IT PERKS YOU UP!

And what a treat!—this gayly tempting cereal at your breakfast place!

It starts your day off right—just to see these crisp, golden flakes in your cereal bowl!

They *look* good—and they *are* good! Plain with milk or cream . . . or, better yet, with fruit or berries . . . they keep their promise of something mighty good to eat!

There's energy, too, in these dainty toasted hearts of corn. *Quick* energy for busy hours. Have Post Toasties for breakfast—tomorrow! It's grand for lunch or supper, too! A product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Join Post's Junior Detective Corps! Send your name and address, with TWO Post Toasties box-tops, to Inspector Post, General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., for badge and Detective Manual. (This offer good until October 15, 1933.)

Rainbow Girls Win Hearty Reception On Trip to Chicago

New England Group Visits Fair and Scenic Points on the Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 20—Forty-five New England girls, all members of Rainbow, an organization for daughters of Masons, visited the Chicago world's fair, July 15.

The girls "did the fair" strenuously, stopping at The Christian Science Monitor pavilion to register. On the steps of the pavilion they were caught by the photographer.

Two big buses brought the girls to Chicago from Boston, and took them about the city here. Chicago police seemed eager to help the girls see the sights and waived the rules to allow the buses to park on the downtown streets, said Mr. Bradley A. McCausland, vice-president of the Massachusetts Masonic Secretaries Association, who made the business arrangements for the party.

Three other adults accompanied the youngsters. Mrs. Luella M. McCausland, mother-adviser of the group, was in charge. The others were Mrs. Lula H. Gobrecht, supreme inspector of Massachusetts Rainbow, and Mrs. Nellie McLennan, mother of one of the girls.

The bus expedition started July 8 from Belmont, Mass., stopped at scenic points en route, such as Howe Cavern, at Cobleskill, N. Y., Niagara Falls, where the girls went under the falls at night and, after leaving Chicago, planned to go to Cambridge Springs, Penna., and West Point, N. Y. The girls are due back in Massachusetts today.

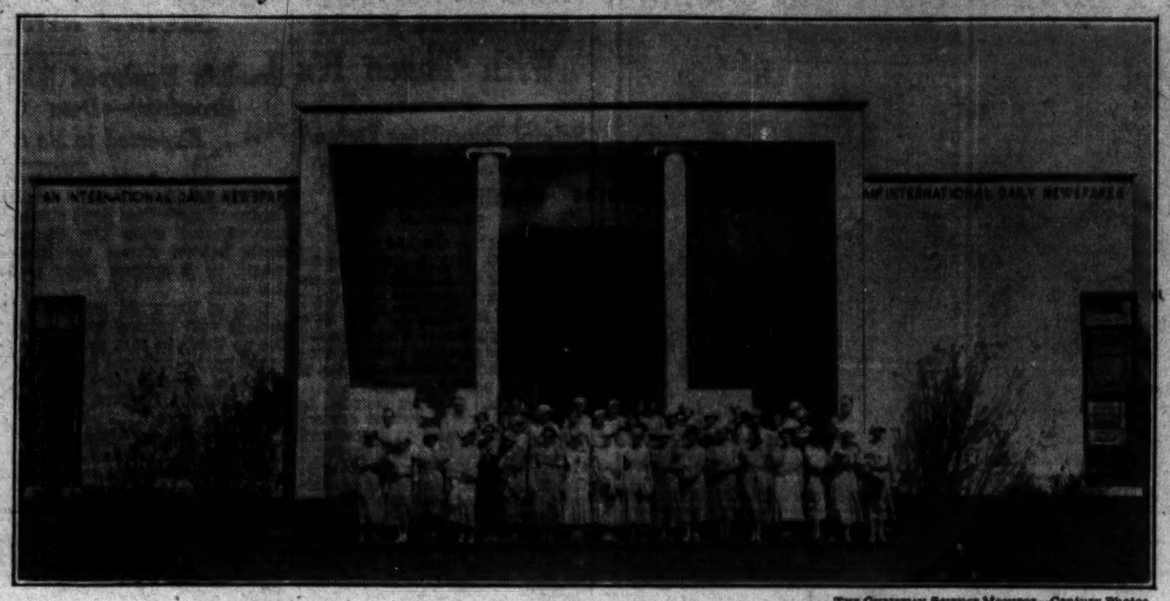
The trip was made for a cost of only $75 a person, said Mr. McCausland. Cooperation of Masonic groups in the cities visited was a factor making possible this rate, he added. In Chicago, for example, the Masons arranged for the girls to put up in a house which was used, in the school year, as a college dormitory. Wherever they have gone, the party has received a most cordial reception, the directors said.

Rainbow is an order for girls between the ages of 13 and 20 years, whose fathers are Masons. The ceremonial of the order is based on the seven colors of the rainbow, each of which symbolizes an idea. The seven points are love, religion, nature, immortality, fidelity, patriotism and service. The order was begun in Oklahoma 11 years ago and now is national, Mrs. McCausland said. It has about 5000 members in Massachusetts alone.

Spain Recognizes Russia?

MADRID, July 19 (AP)—Reports were current today that the Spanish Government has approved a document recognizing Soviet Russia.

They Come From the East Where Fathers Traveled



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Century Photos

RAINBOW GIRLS REGISTER AT MONITOR PAVILION, AT CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Africans to Learn English by Radio

Native Africans will learn the English language by use of radios—probably manufactured in the United States.

School children in the Transvaal, S. Af., after lessons in reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, will have their regular "radio period." But it will be opera, jazz or bed-time stories. Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says the Provincial Education Board of the Transvaal expects to spend about £15,000 on 300 radio sets and other equipment "to introduce radio into the schools for educational purposes."

Request has been made of customs officials to allow the 300 radio sets to enter South Africa, duty free. The plan calls for a series of regular programs being radiocast to supplement the ordinary curriculum of the schools. One of the subjects to be taught by radio will be English, with the idea that such a course may prove an efficient way to teach the Africans correct pronunciation of English words, Mr. Butler said.

Debate on Pensions Of Veterans Is Urged

Describing Representative John W. McCormack and his group as "pension pleaders," Mr. Karl C. Payne, director of the veterans' division of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League, in a letter challenges Mr. McCormack to a public debate on the pension issue. Fundamental questions, according to Mr. Payne, are "first, should the taxpayer be called upon to pay pensions to veterans for peace-time disabilities, and second, should the taxpayer provide veterans with free hospital treatment for disabilities in no way connected with war service?"

Mr. Payne stated that the public has a right to know how Mr. McCormack and his group stand on these questions. His letter came as the result of the recent parade honoring Mr. McCormack and a small group of Representatives who had voted against the National Economy Act.

Junk Yards in U. S. Supply Scrap Iron To Aid Building Projects in Europe

While old autos from junk yards in the United States are holding up skyscrapers in Hamburg, Germany, discarded rails over which possibly once ran the pride of American crack passenger trains, are holding up earth in the deep mines of Poland.

Not only is this possible but highly probably, it is pointed out by federal officials in Boston, for full cargoes of scrap iron and steel are going out of this and other American ports, to four important steel producing countries—Japan, Italy, Germany and Poland.

More than three times as much scrap iron and steel was exported from the United States in the first five months of 1933 as for the corresponding period of 1932, Government figures show. Japan took 210,933 tons; Germany, 15,869; Italy, 13,370 and an equal amount went to Poland.

When steel is produced from scrap instead of from pig iron, a considerable saving in fuel is possible, according to federal officials here. Scrap railroad rails, automobiles, machinery, are in demand wherever supplies of iron ore are low or inadequate to satisfy the requirements in a locality.

Harvard Students Seek Shelters For 'Tin Dobbins' to Curb Police Tags

The college boy and his automobile are again before the public eye.

It's not a new picture at all, this view of the modern collegiate defending the right of his favorite tin Dobbin to hitch up at the curb overnight, despite the efforts of efficient police to serve the best interests of local garage and car storage places by tagging which would force students to stable such "critters" at night.

But Harvard men see in the recent action of their president, Dr. James B. Conant a possible solution to their problem. Dr. Conant is building a Georgian style garage in the historic Harvard Yard, and if one little two-car storage place can be built in the almost sacred yard, why can't one big garage be built somewhere else, where at a slightly greater cost, parking space could be provided along with dormitory accommodations. Even a parking field would be welcome. At least it would satisfy the Cambridge police and mean that the number of students arrested for such offenses would decrease to a figure less than that of last year's 1500 summonses.

One Arrest Is Made In Luer Kidnaping Case

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20 (AP)—Identified as one of the kidnapers of August Luer, aged banker of Alton, Ill., Percy M. Fitzgerald, who has a long police record in this vicinity, yesterday was under federal charge of violation of the National Extortion Act. The complaint against Fitzgerald was filed last night with Mr. Arthur R. Felsen, United States Commissioner in East St. Louis, after identification had been made by Mrs. Luer.

The possibility existed that instead of prosecuting Fitzgerald in federal courts under the Cochran law providing a maximum of five years in prison and $20,000 fine for using the mails to defraud, the Department of Justice would elect to transfer the case to the state courts under Illinois law, which makes kidnaping a capital offense.

Federal Control of Trades Urged as Aid to Inflation

A country in which every business must be licensed by the Government as a means of carrying out the policy of "controlled inflation" is the future of the United States as pointed out by Dr. Joy Leonard, professor of economics at the University of Southern California, who is a member of Boston University's summer session faculty.

Dr. Leonard spoke yesterday before several hundred Boston University summer students in Jacob Sleeper Hall. "To carry out successfully our policy of inflation, and check it when we feel that it has gone far enough, we must decrease the amount of money in circulation at the same rate of speed that we increase the forward velocity of trade," Dr. Leonard said. "Most of the control which the Government can exercise is in the form of propaganda, and to a certain extent, moral suasion is effective, but will it be possible to check production suddenly without any objections?"

Young Syrian DeMolays Launch Move to Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—A movement to unite Syrian young men who are members of the Order of DeMolay has been launched here. The movement, which will be placed on a national scale, has received official sanction of the Grand Council, Order of DeMolay at Kansas City, through Mr. Frank S. Land, Grand Scribe.

The purpose of the fraternity is to contact Syrian DeMolays so that members of the order may become better acquainted with their "brothers" in all sections of the country; to increase interest and membership in DeMolay and to carry the DeMolay movement into the homes of Syrian young men. Jacob Saliba, Fred Sami and Augustus Sakakeeny are the organizers.

Toronto Jobless to Get Farm Start From City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One hundred families who are without employment will be sent from this city to farms in Northern Ontario under the relief settlement scheme, the Board of Control having authorized Mr. A. W. Laver, welfare commissioner, to proceed with this plan.

In his selection of these men, those who have had previous farming experience will be given the preference, and the names will be submitted to the land settlement committee for final approval. The cost to the city will be $200 per family, and the cost of keeping the wives and children till the homes are prepared, Mr. Laver pointed out. The men will be sent up as soon as the snow clears next spring.

Vermont Chooses Coolidge Highway

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 20 (AP)—The committee appointed by the regular session of the Vermont General Assembly to select a highway route to be known as the Calvin Coolidge Memorial Highway yesterday reported its choice.

The highway bearing the name of Vermont's honored son will be as follows: U. S. Route 5, beginning at the Massachusetts line northward through the towns of Guilford, Brattleboro, Dummerston, Putney, Westminster, Rockingham to the village of Bellows Falls, continuing to the junction with Vermont Route 103 and along this road through the towns of Ludlow, Plymouth to the village of Plymouth Union.

In the town of Plymouth and Bridgewater to the junction of 100A and U. S. Route 4 through the towns of Bridgewater, Woodstock, Hartland and Hartford to the village of White River Junction and to the state line between Vermont and New Hampshire at the Connecticut River.

Ely Asks Measures To Prevent Profiteering

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday asked power from the Legislature to cope with rising prices of food. He pointed out that there exists legislation to guard against undue increases in the cost of fuel, and suggested an amendment to this law to include food or the enactment of a general empowering statute.

In his message he said there was greater need for a law to control food prices than those on fuel. An unfortunate aspect of the rise in prices to be expected as economic conditions begin to improve is, he explained, the possibility of profiteering in the necessaries of life.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30

French Military March.....Saint-Saëns
Overture, "Pingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides").....Mendelssohn
Andante Cantabile from Fifth Symphony.....Tchaikovsky
(Solo Horn: Willem Valkenier)
Polonaise from "Eugen Onégin".....Tchaikovsky
Excerpts from "The Mastersingers".....Wagner
Ballet music from "Rosamunde".....Schubert
"Flight of the Bumble-Bee".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Victor Herbert's Favorites
Arranged by Sanford

Brookline Outdoor Concert, Dean Road Playground, 8.

Overture, "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Soprano Solos
Frances Foskett
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
"Album Leaf".....Wagner
Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Vorspiel and Prelude to Act III "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Selections from "Nina Rosa".....Romberg
String Ensemble, "Old Black Joe"
Arr. by Pochon
Marche Hongroise.....Berlioz

Women's City Club of Boston: Musical supper, Hawaiian program, 40 Beacon Street, 6.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Storm at Daybreak," 12:25, 3:05, 5:20, 7:36, 9:55 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Double Harness," 1:25, 4:32, 7:21 10:19 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Heroes for Sale," 1:55, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 2:36, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.

Music

Braves Field—"Aida," New Chicago Opera Company, 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Insect Club meeting, 10; lecture, "Bimbe," Part 2; African Elephants, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 9:37 a. m., 2:36, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Legality of Bills Signed by Winant Questioned by Bar

Contention Is That Measures Signed Had Automatically Expired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 20—Doubt is being expressed today by leading members of the New Hampshire Bar Association as to the legality of several important measures signed by Gov. John G. Winant after the proroguing of the 1933 session of the General Court on June 16.

The contention is made that all measures presented to him for his signature and unsigned by him at the time he declared the Legislature ended were automatically exhausted by the "pocket veto" vested in the Governor.

As proof of this contention article 44 of the state constitution says: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

When Governor Winant prorogued the Legislature June 16, several of the bills passed by the Legislature in the closing hours of the session, did not receive executive approval until June 19, and at least one of them was not signed until June 21.

Veteran members of the state legislative body are of the opinion that this constitutional provision is operative only when the Legislature actually is in session and believe there are sufficient court citations to prove that when the Legislature adjourns all acts that have been engrossed and signed prior to that hour expire with the functioning body.

Outstanding among some of the legislation signed by Governor Winant after the Legislature adjourned were the measure reducing all salaries and wages of New Hampshire employees receiving $1500 or more annually; the measure that permits the sale of 6 per cent beer after the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution; and an act enlarging the powers of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission.

Two other measures authorizing bond issues for the counties of Strafford and Merrimack also were affected by executive approval given after the General Court closed.

Prior Supreme Court rulings supporting this contention read: "The practice has been for the two houses of the Legislature, when they agree upon adjournment, to inform the Governor of that fact, whereupon he sends a message to each house adjourning the General Court in accordance therewith."

Selling Conventions Put on Value Basis By Boston Chamber

Selling conventions is one of the many jobs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce But it's just the reverse of the usual methods of merchandising, under which one buys a specific commodity at a certain price.

In the "sale" of a convention high officials of various organizations have to be convinced of the value of holding their gathering in some particular city. No charge is made for this sales "service," but money is spent—more or less freely—in order that the chosen city may benefit in return from the patronage of the delegates.

Hotels, restaurants, stores, amusements and recreation places hold out inviting inducements to the delegates and a convention often leaves thousands of dollars in its wake.

The latest move of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its convention bureau, is to prepare a map of the United States, carefully showing the distance of the city from big population centers from data prepared by the United States War Department. These maps are to be sent to large and small groups throughout the United States and Canada which are planning conventions. Boldly boosting "better, bigger, busier" Boston, the chamber asserts that Boston is within a day's journey from 60 per cent of the population centers of 100,000 or more.

New Winthrop Wall To Curb Stormy Sea

Another great natural spectacle bows before the advance of modern progress.

Thousands of New Englanders who visited Winthrop during winter storms to see great walls of green water pound over the shore drive, depositing rocks and sand on near-by cottage piazzas and dashing spray high above telephone wires, no longer will find a visit so awe-inspiring. The lighter Aggressor arrived at Boston today from New London and work will start at once on construction of a huge breakwater 1200 feet off the Winthrop shore, so that future nor'easters will appear calm indeed to those who would contemplate the glorious works of nature from the vicinity of Winthrop.

Great quantities of stone and rock from pebbles to boulders are being gathered in Quincy, Lynn and Rockport to be brought to Winthrop until 50,000 tons have been deposited in three sections each 300 feet long, with 100 feet of open water between each section. This mass of rock will be dumped parallel to the shore. The project designed to protect shore property will cost the State and the town of Winthrop approximately $150,000. Work is to be completed by Sept. 1.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Concert Footlights."
7:45 "Dramas From Real Life."
7:50 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 Ross Pearden, baritone.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:30 NBC, "Edmund Kean," drama.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra; Ruth Roy, soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
7:00 NBC, Regimentalists; chorus.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Paul Robeson; Mitzi Green; Ann Butler; sketch; Beverly Hillbillies.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "The First Wife," drama.
10:30 NBC, Victor Grabel's band.
1:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
1:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 John Doherty, "The Singing Pianist."
6:45 Report; announcements; songs.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; Four Clubmen; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation"; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 Harold Stern's Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Dance music from Chicago.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "Timely Topics" talk series.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30-11:30 Opera "Aida," by the Chicago Opera Company, from Braves Field. Alfredo Salmaggi, director; with Pasquale Ferrara, Dreda Aves, Pasquale Amato, Nini Ruisis, Dalle Molle, and large chorus.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Lee LaMar, baritonette.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War program.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 Studio program.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ralph Biegdon.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly westerly.

All New England States: Mostly cloudy, probably local showers tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly south and southwest, and overcast weather, probably occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures
All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	86	Montreal	68	78
Bismarck	84	100	Nantucket	70	78
Boston	74	82	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	74	80	New York	74	86
Calgary	38	66	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Charleston	74	86	North Platte	72	98
Chicago	76	90	Philadelphia	76	90
Cincinnati	72	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	108
Denver	70	92	Pittsburgh	72	88
Eastport, Me.	66	76	Portland, Me.	66	72
Hatteras	78	80	Raleigh	74	86
Honolulu, T.H.	76		St. Louis	76	90
Yp.m., July 19		90	St. Paul	74	94
Helena, Mont.	50	86	Salt Lake City	70	96
Huron, S. D.	74	98	San Francisco	60	76
Jacksonville	78	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	66	86
Kansas City	76	86	Seattle	54	70
Key West	82	88	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	74	90
Memphis	76	88	Dodge City	70	92
Miami, Fla.	83	82	Williston, N.D.	52	96

A—9 a. m. July 30.
B—Maximum July 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:48 p. m., Friday 11:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

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Progressive March of American Women Through Century to Common Goal of Greater Social Justice Moves On

Mural by Miss Hildreth Miere, New York—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mural Painting in Form of a 60-Foot Frieze Displayed by National Council of Women at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago and Depicting Dramatic Episodes in the Changes Which Have Come to American Women Between 1833 and 1933.

Unity of Women's Interests Emphasized in Mural Frieze

Great Painting at World's Fair in Chicago Depicts Important Events in Changes Which Have Come to Women in the Past Century

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—While the diversity of women's activities are being revealed by the meetings of the International Congress of Women here, the unity of their interests is emphasized in a beautiful exhibit at the world's fair.

A large mural, painted by Miss Hildreth Meiere of New York for the National Council of Women, shows the progressive march of American women through the century. The figures in the wall painting represent varied fields of activity—education, temperance, suffrage, peace and others—but they all march in step to the common goal "toward greater social justice."

The mural painting was an answer to the puzzling question put before the council when it first proposed to exhibit at the Chicago exposition. How could it find a "least common denominator" for the 31 member organizations which compose it when each organization is engaged in a separate line of activity? To have distinct exhibits for more than 30 groups would be confusing, it was thought. World's fair visitors have little time for study; they must see the display quickly, on the march. The mural was a happy answer. It was planned to be a composite portrait of women's progress through the last 100 years in the United States.

Sixty-foot Frieze

It succeeds in being just that. In a 60-foot frieze Miss Meiere, known for her murals in the Nebraska State Capitol and for the dome of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, has depicted in dramatic episodes the changes which have come to American womanhood between 1833 and 1933.

The episodes are listed with a crescendo effect by the council: "The woman of 1833 is confined to the home and centered wholly in her family. She steps over the threshold into a field of wider interest. Her education begins; schools open to her. Women work for temperance. They succor the enslaved Negroes. They aid the wounded on the Civil War battlefield. Susan B. Anthony leads out for suffrage. Women's clubs become popular. A host joins in the triumphal suffrage march. Women become prominent in business and the professions. They seek peace. They look toward the good world tomorrow, for which they strive, where men and women will share responsibilities alike, with security and opportunity for all.

"At the close Clio, the Muse of History, a book upon her knee, writes of 'A Century's Achievement for Women.' A stone tablet behind her records her words: 'Women march through education, suffrage, economic freedom, toward greater social justice.' All the feminine figures in the frieze are intended to be symbolic and not portraits, with one exception. That is the figure of Susan B. Anthony."

This valiant champion of women's rights, in whose honor the equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution was called, "The Susan B. Anthony Amendment," had a lifetime so full of action that many dates might be considered pivotal ones for her. The year chosen saw her emerge into broader civic life, expanding her activities to include not only the suffrage movement but the antislavery struggle as its New York State manager.

Achievements of Women

Achievements of individual women are commemorated in a border or grisaille in light brown, resembling wood carving placed below the main part of the mural. Here one may become acquainted with some important women whose pioneering achievements are but little known. There are, among others, Angelina Grimke, called by the National Council "the first American woman to address a public meeting"; Ann Wilkins, "first missionary"; Sara Josepha Hale, "editor of Godey's Lady's book and originator of our national observance of Thanksgiving;" Lucretia Mott, "anti-slavery agitator"; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "pioneer suffragist"; Lucy Stone, "early suffragist"; Antoinette B. Blackwell, "first woman ordained minister"; Jennie June Croly, founder of Sorosis, an early woman's club; Mary A. Livermore, editor of The Woman's Journal; Anna Howard Shaw, clergyman and suffragist; Linda Richards, "first graduate trained nurse in the United States"; Emily Dickinson, poet; Mary E. Kenney, "first woman to organize trade unions among women"; and a group of well-known professional women, including Minnie Maddern Fiske, actress; Mary Cassatt, artist; Lillian Nordica, opera singer; Cora Wilson Stewert, educator; Florence E. Allen, judge; and Frances Perkins, cabinet member.

Events of importance to women are also here chronicled, such as the admitting of women to Oberlin College; the entrance of women to industry with the invention of the cotton gin; the first woman's rights meeting; the first banquet of men and women at which a woman spoke; the invention of the typewriter; the temperance crusade; the founding of the Home Economics Association and so on down to the present, including the current International Congress of Women. The episodes were taken from a book, "Angels and Amazons," written for the National Council by Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin.

Las Reices Tunnel Joins Two Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 20

LAS REICES, South America's longest tunnel and piercing the Andes Mountains to connect Argentina and Chile, is practically completed, according to word received by the Pan American Union here.

Dug at a level of 1000 feet above the sea, this tunnel, some three miles long, has been under construction for several years. Located in southern Chile, it passes through the mountain range to open into Argentina at a point where a railroad will eventually carry passengers and freight in a northeasterly direction to Buenos Aires.

It is understood that the opening of this tunnel will make wide acres of virgin territory in Chile and Argentina available for emigrants in the southern section of both nations.

Argentine Finance Minister Resigns; Treaty Held Cause

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 20 (By U. P.)—Señor Alberto Hueyo, Minister of Finance, resigned his portfolio yesterday, after 18 months, during which he pushed vigorously a Spartan financial policy for Argentina.

It appeared likely that his rigorous policy—"no moratorium, no waste, no inflation"—would be abandoned as a result of his resignation, and that the Government might take a complete about-face in the financial plans. In quarters close to the Government it was indicated, after President Justo accepted Señor Hueyo's resignation, that this might be a prelude to a general reorganization of the Government.

The resignation resulted from differences between Señor Hueyo and Señor Julio A. Roca, Vice-President, over the new Anglo-Argentine trade treaty recently negotiated in London by Señor Roca. Other matters of government finance were said to have been in dispute between these two.

In reliable quarters it was said Argentina's about-face on finance was greatly influenced by the Roosevelt ian "new deal" methods in the United States—freer money and easier credit, complemented by trade treaties.

Chile Studies Treaty Data

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 20 (By U. P.)—All necessary data for discussion of a United States-Chile trade treaty are being collected and studied by the Foreign Office, Señor Miguel Cruchaga, Foreign Minister, announced yesterday.

Women Ready to Take Lead In Cause of World Security

International Congress at Chicago Forecasts Cohesion of Interests and of Supporters From Which New Leadership Will Emerge

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 20—The suffrage movement was not new when the meetings at the Chicago world's fair of 1893 crystallized the forces and gave shape to the efforts which led to victory in 1919. Neither is the peace movement new today, but those who are looking on at the international congress called by the national council of women in connection with the Chicago fair of 1933 believe that they are seeing the cohesion of interests and of supporters which will bring new leadership to the support of international security.

While a committee is working on a manifesto which will declare the world an economic, political and cultural unit and call upon the women of all countries to establish this fact, the delegates themselves are giving significant evidence of united backing for such a declaration.

They are preparing to answer the pleas for leaders which have been enunciated again and again since the enfranchisement of women by showing that it is a cause and not persons which are needed and that a clear enunciation of a cause will bring leadership.

Single-Minded Women

They welcomed with applause the plea for "single-minded women with a purpose," made by Miss M. Winnifred Kydd of Canada, delegate to the 1932 disarmament conference.

Miss Kydd arraigned women's organizations for spreading their efforts too thin over too wide an area and said that she wondered how they could pretend from a physical or mental point of view to engage in as many reforms as they pass resolutions upon.

"The leaders are absent-minded as to their limited value to the community," said Miss Kydd, and "they fail to train up more leaders to take their places. It is not important to have great audiences in nicely arranged halls. Some of our greatest opportunities, although least colored, are with small audiences in schools among the non-socially élite.

"The crying need is for leadership by women who will give themselves to world peace. This is one of the most discouraging fields, since it gives no joy of beautiful buildings or shining faces of small children who are helped and whose response rouses organized women to fresh enthusiasm. I do not believe that any great reform is brought about without sacrifice, not spectacular sacrifices, but those which every club president or board member or club leader can make.

"So let us not diffuse our efforts but try to concentrate on a central theme in our club programs. And let us sacrifice for one common cause, civilization of the world as it could be, for I am old-fashioned enough to believe that in any good for the world there must be enthusiasm, discipline, and self-sacrifice."

International Forum

Miss Kydd was speaking in an international forum with women from seven countries describing the world as they see it and the work which women could do to change it.

"The world is in rather a mess," said Mme. Kraemer-Bach, a lawyer, from Paris. "Women have not done much to help it. This convention may make a beginning if we wish a real change. Why in the world don't we do something? We are sometimes afraid to think for ourselves. The women of all countries should understand one another. We must avoid two things, selfishness, and laziness, laziness both in thinking and in acting."

The world has been following the rule of gold, instead of the golden rule, declared Mrs. W. H. Hill of Ireland, who also told the audience that "life is more like a workshop than a playhouse," that "great deeds will never save the world while little deeds are left undone," and that, "the need is not to do extraordinary things, but to do ordinary things in an ordinary way."

Mrs. Cecilia Hasselstrom of Finland recommends that the Finnish debt to the United States be paid like the Boxer Rebellion payments in making possible scholarships and research.

Mrs. Marie Munk recommended a code of international law and deplored the effect of the Treaty of Versailles upon Germany's economic security.

Ripple of Dissension

The first ripple of dissension in the congress came when Miss Alice Kandaleft of Syria attacked the French imperialist policy in Syria on the ground that the people of the country are exploited. Miss Lena M. Phillips of New York City, president of the National Council of Women, who was in the chair, reminded the delegates that this "is the first time of the congress," announced that she held in her hand a note from the French delegates asking the privilege of a reply, and stated that the floor would be given to one of them after the next speaker had been heard.

The controversy had a chance to subside before Miss Marthe Oulie of France was called upon. Miss Kandaleft is an educator, holding the position of head of the Girls' Central Normal Training School in Baghdad, and Miss Oulie is a writer who has received a prize for every one of her published works. She was the first woman to cross the Sahara Desert alone in a small motor, and she spoke from her own knowledge of Syria, declaring that while she is "not an admirer of imperialism," that she has had an opportunity to see the roads, schools, and hospitals which France has established in Syria.

Calling motion pictures "the most gigantic form of national entertainment" Mr. Henry James Forman of New York City described the Payne Fund survey of films to a round table discussion on security in leisure time opportunities.

"My thesis is that movies are a school, a system of education," said Mr. Forman. "It cannot be denied that when movies, with ethically and socially desirable characters and situations come along, there is evidence that youth takes them to heart and profits by them. But there are too many pictures which do not show desirable characters, situations, or moral principles."

Motion Pictures

The world motion picture audience is 250,000,000 persons weekly, said Mr. Forman, and he charged that they are seeing pictures in which "as a rule, nobility of character, fine social goals, unselfishness and the larger life of coöperation and concern for the general good are conspicuous by their absence."

Mr. Paul R. Mort of Columbia University, asked for a nation-wide program for building adequate rural schools to be paid for by the Federal Government, extensive national support of public education, serious nation-wide consideration and planning by the heads of states of the problem of reorganizing state school finance and taxation within the states, and a thoroughgoing consideration of the economic and social position which the American people wish their teachers to have.

"Joy in Living" was the topic of last evening's meeting, Miss Ruth St. Denis opening the discussion with a plea for community centers for leisure activities.

Under the title of "creative citizenship" Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi of India told the women that they have developed an international outlook far ahead of that of men.

Yesterday the poets in the group had a luncheon and in the afternoon there was a program on which women writers contrasted the situation at the beginning of the last century when feminine authors mostly hid behind an anonymity with today when women are invading not only the fiction field, but the field of natural science and exploration, boldly under their own names.

Approve Chicago Bank Merger

CHICAGO, July 20—Stockholders of First National Bank of Chicago ratified complete consolidation of First Union Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago with First National, under title of the latter.

Boxer Fund Aids Chinese to Visit British Colleges

Scholarships Prove Help to Foreign Trade, Administrators Find

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Scholarships to maintain some 20 Chinese technical and professional students in English universities have been provided by the trustees for the administration of British Boxer indemnity funds, upon which Chinese and Englishmen are equally represented.

The success of similar scholarships established from the remitted portion of the American Boxer indemnity was cited as an argument in favor of the British proposals. It was frankly stated that Chinese students educated in the United States, who return to China and accept positions with government and private concerns, often recommend United States products with which they are familiar. It was suggested that the American scholarships have yielded an actual profit in dollars and cents to say nothing of the friendly contacts established.

At the same meeting, the board approved a loan of £360,000 to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, now owned and operated by the Chinese Government. This loan will be devoted to the purchase of six new steamers in England, which will be used in establishing regular passenger and freight service between China and those portions of the South Seas in which Chinese merchants are thickly settled.

English Jobless Miners Get Coal at Small Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANLEY, County Durham, Eng.—About 1000 unemployed coal miners here are able to obtain coal practically free, owing to the decision of the Tanfield Collieries management to throw open a coal drift for them, and to lend them tools.

The men work in shifts of four hours, and each miner with a family receives two sacks of coal a week for a cost of threepence, two-thirds of which goes toward the cost of transport, and a third toward a compensation fund.

Chinese Students Plan To Study in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Forty students will be sent to America for advanced study each year for a period of three years, as the result of a conference held under instructions from the Ministry of Education in connection with Tsinghua University.

Five of the students will be chosen from the research students of the university, five from the faculty members. The remaining 20 will be selected by competitive examinations held by the Ministry of Education.

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Canadians Win Against British College Stars

Wet Track Slows Lovelock —Mabey Sets Two-Mile Canadian Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., July 20—Over 6000 spectators were disappointed here yesterday when Jack E. Lovelock, the sensational New Zealand runner, failed to break the Canadian record for the mile at the meet between the combined Oxford and Cambridge University teams and the Hamilton Olympic Club. Lovelock, who set a world record of 4m. 7.6s. on Saturday at Princeton, N. J., was unable to do better than 4m. 17.4s., which is 3.4s. slower than the Canadian mark. A track slowed up by rain, and no real competition were mainly responsible for his comparatively slow time.

However, two Canadian records were broken. In the two-mile run Cyril J. Mabey of Oxford was timed in 9m. 24s., which broke the mark of 9m. 33.4s. set by J. M. Pumphrey of the Oxford-Cambridge team here four years ago. Arthur Ravensdale set a new record in the 220-low hurdles with 24.4s., which bettered the mark made by Cyril Coaffee in 1925.

There were 11 events on the program and the British collegians lost their third-straight meet as the local athletes won seven of the events. It was practically a three-man team that captured the honors for Hamilton, as Ravensdale, Phil Edwards and Bert Pearson each scored double victories. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; Earl Deacon, Hamilton, second; J. B. Hawes, Cambridge, third; E. I. Davis, Cambridge, fourth. Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; D. L. Rathbone, Cambridge, second; J. B. Hawes, Cambridge, third. Time—21.8s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Phil Edwards, Hamilton; J. G. Barnes, Oxford, second; R. M. Marsh, Cambridge, third; Walter Griggs, Hamilton, fourth. Time—50s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Phil Edwards, Hamilton; N. P. Hallowell Jr., Oxford, second; J. C. Stothard, Cambridge, third; Fred Shaver, Hamilton, fourth. Time—1m. 55.8s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Jack E. Lovelock, Oxford; F. T. Horan, Cambridge, second; Jack Palmer, Hamilton, third. Time—4m. 17.4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Cyril J. Mabey, Oxford; Walter Hornby, Hamilton, second; W. S. Karran, Cambridge, third; J. Fenton, fourth. Time—9m 24s. (New Canadian record.)

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Arthur Ravensdale, Hamilton; Ivan S. Ivanovic, Cambridge, second; New Burrow, Hamilton, third. Time—15.7s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Arthur Ravensdale, Hamilton; Ivan S. Ivanovic, Cambridge, second. Time—24.4s. (New Canadian record.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by Ollie Holland, Hamilton; K. S. Duncan, Oxford, second; W. L. Lang, Oxford, third; A. Gilbert, Hamilton, fourth. Distance—23ft. 9½in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Julius Byles, Oxford; B. Fallman, Hamilton, second; Ivan S. Ivanovic, Cambridge, third; G. Hair, Hamilton, fourth. Distance—41ft. 10in.

Pole Vault—Won by Oscar Sutermeister, Cambridge; A. Gilbert, Hamilton, second; D. Almas, Hamilton, third. Height—12ft. 4in.

First Day Scores In English Cricket Play

LONDON, July 20 (By Canadian Press)—Scores at the end of the first day's play last night in first class cricket games in England were:

Players, 276 for nine wickets (Ames, 82; James Langridge, 71); against Gentlemen, at Lord's.

Essex, 316 for eight (Eastman, 113; O'Connor, 55); against Lancashire, at Leyton.

Middlesex, 339 (Hearne, 156; Simms, 63; Freeman, four for 79); Kent, four for no wickets, at Gravesend.

Hampshire, 238 (Kennedy, 66); Gloucestershire, 48 for one wicket, at Gloucester.

Glamorgan, 220 (Dyson, 77; Duckfield, 53, not out; Astill, four for 77); Leicestershire, 100 for one wicket, at Hinckley.

Northamptonshire, 347 for six (Bakewell, 116; Timms, 113); against Warwickshire, at Northampton.

Sussex, 157 (Cox, five for 36); Nottinghamshire, 116 for two (Keeton, 55; Harris, 58), at Nottingham.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	61	40	.604
Birmingham	55	47	.539
New Orleans	52	46	.531
Nashville	52	47	.525
Chattanooga	51	50	.505
Atlanta	47	53	.470
Knoxville	44	52	.458
Little Rock	36	63	.364

Results July 19

Atlanta 5, Nashville 4.
Knoxville 7, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans 13, Memphis 2.
Memphis 3, New Orleans 2.

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Cunningham Leads American Stars In Opening Meet

STOCKHOLM, July 20 (AP)—Led by Glenn V. Cunningham, the brilliant American "miler" from Kansas, the touring all-star track and field team from the United States took the lead in its first international track meet here yesterday by winning four of the first day's five events.

Cunningham failed by only three-tenths of a second to equal the world's record for 1000 meters as he ran that distance for the first time in his career. The Kansas ace, following the pace set by Erik Ny of Sweden most of the way, finished with a burst of speed that sent him past the tape in 2m. 23.9s. The world's record is 2m. 23.6s., held by Jules Ladoumegue of France.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Negro sprinter from Marquette University; Johnny Merriss, the Louisiana hurdler, and Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana middle distance star, scored the other American victories before a crowd of 14,000 that packed the old Olympic Stadium to see the visitors compete against picked athletes representing 11 nations.

Metcalfe, 1932 Olympic sprinter and American indoor champion, set his own pace in the 100-meter dash and won in 10.4s. with Berger of Holland, second. Morriss negotiated the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.7s. despite the handicap of a soft track and had an easy victory over Albrektson of Norway and Pettersson of Sweden.

Fuqua also won almost as he pleased, taking the 400 meters in 48.5s., finishing more than a second ahead of Knenisky of Czechoslovakia, who was second.

Henri J. Laborde, weight man from Stanford University, was the only American who met defeat. He could not get the 16-pound shot out more than 44ft. 9 3-16in. and finished in seventh place in competition with some of Europe's greatest weight men. A. Heljasz of Holland won the event with a toss of 49ft. 11 15-16in., while F. Douda of Czechoslovakia, holder of the unofficial world record mark of 53ft. 1½in., took second place with a put of 49ft. 10 1-16in.

Wartnaby and Aurora Win Junior Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDS POINT, N. Y., July 20—Coördinated team play prevailed over individual performance for the second day in succession yesterday in the national junior polo championship, when the other first-round match, between the Sands Point team headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., America's only 10-goal player, and the Wartnaby team, with the three Balding brothers—Ivor, Barney, and Gerald—resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 12 to 8.

The three young Englishmen, supported at back by Harvey W. Shaffer, worked together with the utmost harmony, and their precision plays, including passing from one to the other, were responsible for most of the goals. The superiority of the Wartnaby ponies also contributed to the result especially in the later periods, when Ivor Balding cleanly outrode his opponents to get into position for several successful shots.

Sands Point tied the score regularly up to 7-all during the fourth chukker, but the balance of the game was all in favor of the Wartnaby four. The summary:

National Junior Polo Championship—First Round

Position—Wartnaby	Sands Point
No. 1—Ivor Balding	F. S. Von Stade Jr.
2—Barney Balding	C. V. Whitney
3—Gerald Balding	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back—H. W. Shaffer	W. H. Nicholls

Score—Wartnaby 12, Sands Point 8. Goals—Ivor Balding 5, B. Balding 3, Gerald Balding 2, Shaffer 2, for Wartnaby; Nicholls 3, Whitney 2, Hitchcock 2, Von Stade, for Sands Point. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 20—The first of the second-round matches in the national junior polo championship, between the Aurora team, headed by Seymour W. Knox, of Buffalo, and Meadowbrook Ramblers, was a nip and tuck contest to the very end, with the Auroras coming from behind in the final chukker to win, 8 to 7. Raymond C. Firestone, captain of the recent winners of the intercollegiate championship, Princeton, was the individual scoring star; but a final rush by the former Princetonian, William Post 3d., tipped the scale in favor of the Knox team. The summary:

National Junior Polo Championship—Second Round

Pos.	Aurora	Ramblers
No. 1—Lewis Smith	R. C. Firestone	
2—S. W. Knox	G. S. Smith	
3—H. E. Talbott Jr.	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	
Back—William Post 3d	J. C. Rathborne	

Score—Aurora 8, Ramblers 7. Goals—Post 3, L. Smith 2, Knox 2, Talbott for Aurora; Firestone 4, Strawbridge 3, G. Smith for Ramblers. Referee—Richard S. Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	62	40	.608
Rochester	60	42	.588
Toronto	56	45	.554
Baltimore	53	52	.505
Montreal	49	52	.485
Albany	46	56	.451
Buffalo	46	57	.447
Jersey City	35	63	.357

Results July 19

Rochester 1, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 9, Jersey City 2.
Albany 18, Montreal 10.
Montreal 6, Albany 2.
Newark 9, Toronto 4.
Toronto 1, Newark 0.
Buffalo 14, Baltimore 6.
Baltimore 11, Buffalo 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	57	35	.620
Minneapolis	53	43	.552
St. Paul	52	46	.541
Indianapolis	47	45	.511
Toledo	47	48	.490
Louisville	44	50	.468
Milwaukee	39	52	.429
Kansas City	40	59	.404

Results July 19

Columbus 9, Kansas City 5.
Columbus 3, Kansas City 1.
Toledo 12, Milwaukee 9.
Toledo 9, Milwaukee 8.
St. Paul 5, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 10, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 13, Indianapolis 6.

Staffordshire Dismissed

STOKE ON TRENT, Eng., July 20 (Canadian Press)—The West Indies touring cricketers dismissed Staffordshire for a first-innings' total of 122 runs, opening their two-day match yesterday, and by the close had scored 88 runs for two wickets. The West Indies had brought the score up to 77 for one wicket when rain stopped play. A few minutes before 7 o'clock it was resumed. Hoad scored 33 and Barrow 39 not out.

New York Defense Cracks Before The Chicago White Sox

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	31	.635
Washington	54	31	.635
Philadelphia	44	43	.813
Chicago	43	43	.800
Detroit	42	46	.477
Cleveland	42	47	.472
Boston	35	50	.412
St. Louis	34	50	.370

Results July 19

Cleveland 8, Boston 7 (13 innings).
Chicago 8, New York 4.
Washington 6, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 3.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 5.

Once again the New York Yankees and Washington Senators are tied for first place in the American League baseball race. Yesterday, at Yankee Stadium, the Yanks' defense fell to pieces before the Chicago White Sox, who won the game by an 8-to-4 score. Walter Brown shut out the White Sox for six innings without anything that looked like a run, but in the seventh a pair of errors, one by Ruth and another by Lazzeri, helped the Sox to seven runs, and that was all they needed. Sam Jones kept 11 hits scattered, and was given fine support. Dixie Walker hit his tenth homer for the Yankees.

A two-run rally in the eighth inning put the Senators back into a tie for first place yesterday, when they defeated the St. Louis Browns, 8 to 7. These two runs broke a six-all tie and gave the Senators the odd run they needed. Kuhel's single, a sacrifice, Sewell's triple and a single by Thomas accounted for the runs. The Browns put across a run in the ninth on hits by Campbell, Melillo and Garms, but this rally was ended in time by Thomas, who pitched the last half of the game for Washington. Buddy Myer hit two singles and a triple for the winners, driving in four runs.

The Philadelphia Athletics and Detroit Tigers divided a doubleheader at Shibe Park yesterday, the A's winning the first by 7 to 3, and the Tigers the second, 10 to 5. A five-run rally in the third inning practically settled the opener for the A's, although Mahaffey, who started in the box for Connie Mack, failed to finish. Earnshaw pitched the last five innings and was the winner. Higgins made three safeties for the A's in this game, while Owen had four out of five for the Tigers. Detroit pounded Philadelphia pitching for 18 hits in the second contest. Most of these hits were singles.

The Boston Red Sox came from behind to tie the Cleveland Indians in the ninth inning of a game at Fenway Park yesterday, but the home boys finally lost in the thirteenth. Bill Cissell opened Cleveland's winning rally by walking. Bill Knickerbocker then put down a bunt which Seeds picked up and threw into right field foul territory, Cissell scoring with what proved to be the winning run. The Ferrell brothers, Wes of the Indians and Rick of the Red Sox, contributed home runs. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	11	2

Batteries—Jones and Grube; Brown, Moore, Devens and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Owens, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—2h 15m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	x	8	14	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	7	13	1

Batteries—Stewart, Thomas and Sewell; Wells and Shea. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 45m.

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	x	7	13	1
Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Mahaffey, Earnshaw and Cochrane; Fischer, Herring and Hayworth, Desautels. Winning pitcher—Earnshaw. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Dinneen and Geisel. Time—1h. 58m

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	1	10	16	1
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	10	1

Batteries—Marberry, Rowe and Hayworth; Cain, Coombs, Freitas, Peterson and Cochrane, Madjeski. Winning pitcher—Rowe. Losing pitcher—Freitas. Umpires—Geisel and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	14	0
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	12	4

Batteries—W. Ferrell, Connally, Hudlin, Brown and Pytlak; Johnson, Welch, Kline, Weiland and R. Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Moriarty and Kolls. Time—2h. 55m.

Matheson Leading As Final Round Starts

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points—Won	Lost
J. D. Matheson, West Point	8½	1½
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	7½	2½
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	6½	2½
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	6½	2½
M. C. Stark, Harvard	6½	3½
H. D. Cutler, New York	5½	3½
Seymour Osher, Illinois	4	5
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	4	6
J. J. Naviski, Maine	3½	6½
H. E. Valk, Wisconsin	3½	6½
Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale	2	8
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	10

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—The tenth round in the world's fair intercollegiate chess tournament finds Lieut. John D. Matheson of West Point standing out in front as the prospective winner of the big event. In second place Vladimir Grigorieff of the University of Chicago is ensconced at present. Only one round remains, and this will be cleaned up today and tomorrow. Two adjourned games, however, have to be completed.

Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris last night beat Edward Lasker in 25 moves in the third of the series of games of "living chess," wherein costumed people represent the chess figures, lit by flood lights. The summary:

World's Fair Intercollegiate Chess Championship—Tenth Round

Melvin E. Valk, Wisconsin, defeated Reynold E. Carlson, Northwestern.

Seymour Osher, Illinois, defeated Justin J. Naviski, Maine.

Martin C. Stark, Harvard, defeated Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale.

Lieut. John D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Nathan D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York.

Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago, defeated Edward M. Borsodi, Yale.

Harold D. Cutler, New York University, defeated Willis E. Lamb Jr., California.

Seventh Round

H. D. Cutler, New York University, drew with N. D. Beckhardt, City College.

Aid From Beer Sale Refused

CLINTON, S. C., July 20 (AP)—Dr. L. Ross Lynn, president of Thornwell Orphanage here, announced yesterday that the school in the future would refuse any state public school fund aid because part of this fund is derived from sale of beer in South Carolina.

Sarah H. Palfrey Last of Eastern Group at Essex

Three Californians, Misses Marble, Cruickshank and Babcock in Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 20—Sarah Hamilton Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., seeded No. 3, is the last of the eastern players to reach the semifinal round in the ninth annual Essex Country Club' women's invitation lawn tennis championship singles as the result of the quarter-final-round matches here yesterday, while the three remaining brackets were filled by daughters of the Golden State, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, No. 1 in the seeded list, Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, No. 2, and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, No. 3.

The finalists are expected to be those two players who fought in the last round of play in the Longwood Cricket Club tournament last Saturday with Miss Marble again the favorite if she and Miss Babcock reach the title round in this North Shore tournament.

Miss Babcock ranked third nationally, dropped a game in each set of her quick two-set victory over Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., No. 21 in the national ranking list, while the much-improved Miss Marble swept through her quarter-final-round match to win in 16 minutes from Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles, sixteenth in the national ranking list, at 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Palfrey advanced by defeating a former Californian, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3, showing her best form of the season.

Miss Cruickshank lost five games in defeating Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., at 6—3, 6—2, in a 32-minute match, the longest in the singles program, and will meet Miss Marble in the next round.

The women's doubles narrowed down to the quarterfinal round, two of the matches going to an extra set and one of the other two to extra games. Miss Marble and Miss Cruickshank, the top seeded pair, had to come from behind to win from Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, at 2—6, 6—3, 6—2. Elizabeth Deike of Altadena, Calif. and Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles, the fourth seeded team, also dropped the opening set of their three-set match with Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton. The Californians won at 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Babcock and Sarah Palfrey, the second seeded team, defeated Helen Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., the present United States junior champion, and Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., at 6—2, 8—6, while Virginia B. Rice, recently returned from abroad, and Mrs. Van Ryn, seeded No. 3, won an easy match from Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick of Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed doubles play got under way yesterday afternoon with matches in the first and second rounds. The summary:

Essex Country Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—0.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 6—2.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., and Norma Taubele, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Elizabeth Deike, Altadena, Calif., and Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., and Katharine Winthrop, Hamilton, Mass., 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., deeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., and Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 6—2, 8—6.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Dr. Esther Bartosh and G. C. Weld defeated Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw Jr., 6—1, 6—2.

Helen Fulton and Harry Thompson Jr. won from Elizabeth H. and John G. Palfrey, by default.

Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. Colker Caner defeated Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. William Endicott and J. M. White defeated Serita and Matthew Bartlett, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Alice I. Marble and Henry R. Guild defeated Joanna O. Palfrey and J. H. Robb, 6—1, 6—3.

Virginia B. Rice and Hugh Ward defeated Cecilia Riegel and D. P. Robinson Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Frederick Bundy defeated Helen L. Jones and Edward McNichol, 6—0, 6—1.

Dr. Esther Bartosh and G. C. Weld defeated Helen Fulton and Harry Thompson Jr., 6—2, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. Colker Caner defeated Mrs. William Endicott and J. M. White, 6—0, 9—7.

Margaret G. Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. defeated Theodosia Smith and R. Norris, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson and J. W. Moss defeated Anne Page and Forrester A. Clark, 6—1, 7—5.

Jane Sharp and N. D. Hoce defeated Bonnie R. Miller and C. B. Butterfield, 9—7, 6—1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	66	42	.611
Hollywood	62	44	.585
Portland	62	45	.579
Los Angeles	61	45	.575
Oakland	50	59	.476
Missions	46	63	.422
Seattle	39	65	.375
San Francisco	40	67	.374

Results July 19

Sacramento 12, San Francisco 8.
Hollywood 8, Seattle 6
Portland 6, Missions 4.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 3.

Athletics 'In the Red'

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 20 (AP)—Athletics at West Virginia University are "in the red" $22,220, the board of control announced yesterday, largely due on guarantees to visiting football teams. An audit reveals that $19,707 is due the University of Pittsburgh, $18,000 to Penn State, $10,000 to Kansas State, and $3224 to Washington and Jefferson. Some $20,000 is owed to a sports goods company and $6308 to Ira E. Rodgers, former football coach, for salary.

Mrs. Rudnick Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., July 20—Mrs. George Rudnick of Tibbetts Brook won the women's metropolitan district public links championship here, yesterday, for the fourth time in five years. She won it first in 1929. She defeated Albenia Wood of Teterboro Golf Course Club, 3 and 2, in the final round.

Francis X. Shields Defeats Spaniard In Crescent Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 20—Francis X. Shields of New York, the favorite for the singles in the event, scored the easiest victory of the day in the opening round of the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club on its grass courts here yesterday, when he swamped Aime del Amo, a Spanish friend of Manuel Alonso, here from California, 6—0, 6—1.

But though all eight of the seeded players survived the day, several of them had hard struggles before they emerged victors. Sidney B. Wood Jr., second seeded player, who is still below his previous form as the result of lack of practice, was forced to fight hard, as young Ray Palmer of Malba, Long Island, captured the initial set from the former Wimbledon winner, 6—0. But Wood rallied, and took the next two sets and the match, 6—3, 6—4.

The other seeded players were Gregory S. Mangin, J. Gilbert Hall, Eugene H. McCauliff, R. Berkeley Bell, Martyn Buxby, and Karl F. Kamrath. The summary:

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club Invitation Tennis Singles—First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Ray Palmer, Malba, L. I., 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Harold Valentine, Brooklyn, defeated A. Costa Nichols, New York, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated John P. Ray, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—4.

Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, defeated Harold Blauer, Orange, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Bertram A. Welters, San Antonio, Texas, 6—4, 6—3.

Edward W. Burns, Brooklyn, defeated Donald Wallace, Montclair, N. J., 6—3, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Henry M. Culley, Los Angeles, 14—12, 11—9.

G. Frederick Roll, Glenside, Penna., defeated Reginald W. Talmage, Brooklyn, 9—7, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Aime del Amo, Spain, 6—0, 6—1.

Kendall Cram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated Elmer C. Griffin, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Charlotte, N. C., 6—1, 6—0.

Joseph H. L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated Lemoine Heuser, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Lindley W. Tiers Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3.

Albert Law, New York, defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—1.

Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated Casper H. Nannes, New York, 6—3, 6—7, E. Ralph Martin, Brooklyn, defeated Seymour Turner, California, 6—3, 6—2.

Pirates Win Then Lose With Giants in National

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	34	.595
Chicago	49	40	.551
Pittsburgh	47	39	.547
St. Louis	46	41	.523
Boston	43	44	.494
Philadelphia	37	48	.435
Brooklyn	36	47	.434
Cincinnati	37	51	.420

Results July 19

Pittsburgh 4, New York 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 5.
Only games scheduled.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and New York Giants divided honors in a doubleheader yesterday at Forbes Field, to open a crucial six-game series. The Pirates gained valuable ground in the National League baseball race when they took the first game, 4 to 1, but went right back where they started when the Giants turned the tables in the second contest, 7 to 3. Larry French held the New York club in check in the opener, keeping eight hits well scattered. Fred Lindstrom drove in a pair of runs in this game with two singles. Fine relief pitching by Carl Hubbell featured the second half of the doubleheader, the victory being the tall left-hander's fourteenth of the season. The Pirates batted Watson Clark out of the box in the first inning, but could not do a thing against Hubbell.

The Cincinnati Reds stopped a Brooklyn rally that nearly tied the score in the ninth inning and registered a 6-to-5 triumph yesterday at Redland Field. Manager Donie Bush was forced to call upon Paul Derringer, big right-hander, to stem the Dodger rally and he came through by striking out Hack Wilson. Ray Kolp pitched most of the game and received credit for the victory. Chick Hafey led the Cincinnati attack with a homer and single, driving across two runs. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	x	4	9	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—French and Grace; Fitzsimmons and Mancuso. Umpires—Reardon, Barr and Moran. Time—2h. 4m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—	7	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3	12	3

Batteries—Clark, Hubbell and Mancuso; Smith, Harris, Hoyt, Chagnon, Swetonic and Picinich, Grace. Winning pitcher—Hubbell. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Barr, Moran and Reardon. Time—2h. 22m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	x	6	9	4
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	9	0

Batteries—Johnson, Kolp, Smith, Derringer and Lombardi; Beck, Ryan and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Kolp. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—McGrew, Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 53m.

Symphony Fund Campaign Under Way in Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—This city receives more music for the money than any other city in the support of its Symphony Orchestra, according to Mr. George H. Greenwood, president of the Orchestra Association, which is now conducting a campaign to raise funds for the support of the symphony during the coming season.

"The total budget," Mr. Greenwood explained, "for the 1933-1934 season is $36,000. This contemplates six symphony concerts at the Metropolitan Theater, and a series of popular concerts at the Civic Auditorium, the number to be controlled only by popular demand. Most of the work done in the way of money raising and management is voluntary."

Forestry Winners Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—William Wingate of the Rock Hill High School and Ralph Bridge of Waterboro High School were announced as state winners of "home forestry projects" in the vocational agricultural course. They were selected from district winners by Mr. W. H. Garrison, assistant supervisor of vocational agriculture, and Mr. N. T. Barron, assistant state forester, after a field inspection tour.

Judge Fuchs Makes First Payment On Braves' Agreement

President Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston National League Baseball Club announced this afternoon that he had just made the first payment under an agreement with Mr. Charles F. Adams, which will enable him to pay off his financial obligation to Mr. Adams and to purchase the stock of the Braves, which is now held by both Mr. Adams and Mr. V. C. Bruce Wetmore, providing he meets the terms and payments specified in that agreement. President Fuchs refused to make any public statement with reference to his situation or that effecting the business part of his relationship with his associates.

President Fuchs said in regard to Mr. Adams:

During my entire association with Mr. Adams he has given me every encouragement, coöperation, and financial assistance toward this end. Any statement to the contrary is unfair and untrue. Mr. Adams has personally loaned me money and took over a loan that I had in New York, stating that he desired to have all the Boston baseball stock in Boston. His investment, through his purchase of stock and his loan to me, is very large and substantial. He has drawn neither salary nor expenses.

I should also say that so far as Mr. Weston Adams is concerned, I appointed him traveling secretary of the Boston club, without even a request from Mr. Charles F. Adams. His salary is a very nominal one, and in his official capacity he has saved a lot of money for the club by virtue of his arrangements with the hotels and railways.

Mr. V. C. Bruce Wetmore joined the ball club with Mr. Adams in 1927, and although he was not at that time a ball fan, made the investment. He is entitled to a great deal of credit for having stood by and helped financially. He succeeded as treasurer, a loving and honorable character (also a stockholder), Mr. Albert M. Lyon. He has refused to accept a salary and has installed businesslike and economical reforms.

I cannot close without expressing heartfelt gratitude to my friends and neighbors in Boston for the devotion and love of the baseball writers of this city, and for the confidence placed in me, which I shall hope by my every action to deserve.

Oxford and Cambridge In Tie With Merion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., July 20—The combined Oxford-Cambridge lawn tennis team yesterday broke even in six matches with the Merion Cricket Club here. The issue was in doubt until the final doubles match between R. Norris Williams 2d and Samuel B. Gilpin of Merion and the Oxford-Cambridge pair, William F. Moss and Grady C. Frank, was completed before darkness set in. Up to that point the O-C forces had won two of the four singles and one of the doubles.

Moss and Frank had won the first set at 6—3, but dropped the second at 3—6. In the final set the American team was leading 5—1 when the English students made a determined effort to take the match. The Oxford-Cambridge pair won four straight games to make the score 5-all, but the Americans prevailed, winning the next two games for the set and match.

Douglas G. Freshwater and Frank won the singles matches for the visitors. Freshwater won a 6—2, 6—3 victory over Williams, former United States champion and Davis Cup player, while Frank outplayed Gilpin, leading Philadelphia player,

The Home Forum

The Children's Festival at Dinkelsbühl

DINKELSBUHL, Rothenberg, and Nördlingen, three ancient towns in Bavaria, have kept miraculously their medieval character. Rothenberg is the most widely known, so it was our objective, two or three summers ago.

While Germany is noted for its festivals, which are conducted with an almost religious fervor, most of these are of local significance; so it is only by good fortune that the tourist discovers them. By such good fortune we came across two. We reached Rothenberg on a Sunday noon, to find that the pageant given annually in celebration of the saving of the town by Count Tilly in 1613 had taken place in the morning. Naturally we were disappointed, but we learned that the annual dance of the shepherds and village maidens was to take place in the afternoon and that on Monday "Die Kinderzeche" or "Children's Festival" would be held in Dinkelsbühl. Comforted, we saw the dance in the afternoon at Rothenberg, and made our plans for the morrow.

The thirty-five miles to Dinkelsbühl were covered by motor. Every mile took us through an enchanted country—low rolling hills, small farms under perfect cultivation, neat farmhouses painted in varying bright colors, peasants in quaint costumes, flowers everywhere.

Dinkelsbühl is as interesting as Rothenberg and, in many respects, more beautiful, more faithful to tradition. The town was founded long before the Norman Conquest. Indeed, its history goes back more than a thousand years, when a group of Franconian peasant warriors settled on the hill in the Wörnitz Valley. About 928 the first protecting walls were drawn around the settlement. These walls were replaced some three hundred years later by those which stand today. But, old as the city is, there is no suggestion of dilapidation, for no changes that will alter its medieval character are allowed. If repairs have to be made, the Council sees to it that the original appearance of solidity and antiquity is preserved. The frame and stucco houses are painted in bright colors or are whitewashed. Window boxes climb to the topmost stories of the tall houses, with geraniums, petunias, and other flowers tumbling over their edges. Vines cover the walls, flowers spring from between their stones or clamber over the hand-forged rails and gratings behind which are such gardens as one sees only in Germany. Surround all this with a many-towered wall, that has stood for more than a thousand years, and you have a seventeenth-century scene difficult to surpass.

* * *

As a prelude to the more serious celebration, there was a folk dance similar to the one at Rothenberg but with the addition of a sword dance by the young men. The costumes were medieval, with the dresses of the maidens all made alike but of different colors. The bodice was bound in contrasting color and a band of the same bordered the skirt. The girls wore the hair in long braids, with wreaths of cornflowers about their heads.

The pageant proper was divided into three parts, each part enacted in a different locality. The first was in the Old Rathaus. For an understanding of the action, the historical background is essential. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Dinkelsbühl began to lose power, but only one episode in its struggle concerns us here. During the Thirty Years War the town was captured a number of times but, of all the experiences, the one that has left the most lasting impression occurred in the siege of 1632. The Swedish armies were at the gates and the town at the mercy of the northern invaders. Ammunition had given out and the enemy, commanded by Colonel Sperreut, was demanding unconditional surrender which meant all manner of desperate consequences, but still the town refused to surrender. Against this background the drama moved. The scene was the Council Chamber with the Council in session. Food, ammunition and the courage of many had given out. Argument ran high. A minority were for surrender, hoping by that course to save their lives at least; others, of sterner stuff, were determined to hold out to the last and pay with their lives if that were the price.

Into the turmoil of the discussion came a messenger from Colonel Sperreut, bringing that commander's ultimatum. This stirred discussion to further intensity in which religious fervor gave the opportunity to introduce some of the fine old Lutheran hymns, but neither song, prayer nor argument brought an agreement. The last hope rested in possible aid from the Imperial Army, and they now awaited the return of the messenger sent to beg for that help. When the exhausted, dust-covered messenger staggered into the room and made it plain that he had petitioned in vain, despair settled upon the assembly.

As dawn approached, there was a gentle knock at the door and Lore, the daughter of one of the tower warders, entered timidly. By one hand she held a beautiful boy of five; by the other, a little girl somewhat older. A band of children followed. Lore had heard that Colonel Sperreut had just lost his only child, a boy of five. With a woman's instinct, she understood how to reach the hard heart of the Colonel. She begged to be allowed to go out to meet the tyrant, taking the children with her. In touching song, the children added their petitioning voices. The Council had no faith in the plan but, having none of their own, they finally yielded and Lore led her little band hopefully away.

* * *

As the door closed behind the children, there were few dry eyes in the hall. The entire drama was intensely impressive. As in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, the parts were taken by townspeople, that of the Burgomeister always being enacted by the actual person. This particular year, however, they were obliged to send to Berlin for a professional actor. We did not know of the substitution until after the play, but we had noticed no superiority of the professional over the other characters. He *acted* the "Bürgermeister"; the others *were* for the time the individuals they represented. This was emphatically true of Lore.

It would be impossible to forget the effect of the music, woven through the play:—the old Lutheran hymns, the songs of the children, musical accompaniment to the dialogue.

When Lore with her children left the Council Chamber, the audience adjourned to another square out of which led one of the picturesque towered gates. Through this gate, richly arrayed, with plumes waving from his hat, came Colonel Sperreut on a beautiful white horse. He was followed by a brilliant retinue, the sun picking out the shining spots on their gorgeous costumes. As the Council awaited the approach of the Colonel, from the direction of the town came Lore with her band of singing children. As they surrounded the Colonel, he was at first angry at the tuneful pleading of the children. Then he caught sight of the blue-eyed, fair-haired child, a reminder of his own little boy. He reached down from his saddle and lifted the boy into his arms. And there, where stone walls and bullets and swords and the wisdom of the Councilmen had failed to save the city, a girl's wit with the children succeeded. Someone has put into the mouth of the Colonel the words he supposedly said to them:

"Just for these little angels' sake
I now spare the town:
Your life be yours, remember, but theirs
Be the deed's renown."

And so the town still gives up this day each year to honoring the children.

There was a final procession of all the children, ending with ceremonials and tableaux in another square. We were told that every child in the town was in the procession, even to the youngest baby carried in its mother's arms.

The story of Lore Hürtin, with many flights of fancy, has been made the theme of various dramatic and musical compositions. Poets have sung it; but, because of its local limitations, these tributes remain locked in the German language. The outstanding poem of the theme is "Die Erste Kinderzeche zu Dinkelsbühl," by Robert Oechsler. It tells the story down to the dramatic climax of the last lines:

"Und näher, immer näher kam's und deutlich jetzt das Ohr vernahm's:
O Herr, erhör' der Unschuld Flehen lass Not und Tod vorübergehen!
Und jetzo aus dem Nebeltor tritt's in den Morgenglanz hervor—
Ein Cherub? Hat ihn Gott gesendet? Es steht der Obrist glanz geblendet!

Und hinter ihm geschart wie sien' vielhundert liebe Engelein!—
Ein Schwert blitzt in des Cherubs Rechten, dem Helm entquellen goldne Flechten!
Es blitzet unterm Helm hervor, fast wie Befehl, jetzt klingt der Chor:
'Obrist, Du wirst die Stadt verschonen, der Herr befiehlt, er wird Dir's lohnen!'
Da sprach der Obrist Klaus Sperreut: 'Der Knecht gehorcht, der Herr gebeut!'
Und eh' die Nebel ganz verflogen, das Schwedenheer war abgezogen!
Die 'Engel' aber in Ornat empfing am Tor der hohe Rat,
Der Freud' entstürzten Tränenbäche, dann gab's die erste—'Kinderzeche!'"

F. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From a Photograph, © Frölich & Sohn, Dinkelsbühl

The Maiden Who Took the Part of Lore Hürtin in the Children's Festival During the Summer of 1929

The Taste of the Tinker of Bedford

From this first sentence: "As I walked through the wilderness of this world I lighted on a certain place where was a Den, and I laid me down in that place to sleep, and as I slept I dreamed a Dream," the reader's interest is arrested and retained. The unity of the story is kept up from point to point. There are incongruities, of course, which could easily be pointed out, as there probably must be in any allegory which is long sustained, and in which this matter-of-fact world blends its scenes and surroundings with those of the spiritual universe. But from the moment we see the man in rags setting out with his burden our interest in his fortunes never flags till he is fairly within the portals of the celestial city. The episodes by the way never draw us so far outside that we forget the main story, but they rather contribute to its effect. There is no unmown grass or weariness to wade through, no wilderness of tedium in which to wander. Bunyan's characters never linger, and therefore never tire us. As soon as they step on to the scene, we feel their personality so vividly that we are sure we should know them again. They proceed at once to instruct or amuse or interest, having done which they disappear, leaving us regretful they have vanished so soon.

The *Pilgrim's Progress* is interesting also not merely for its dramatic unity, but for the rapidity and power with which its characters are drawn. By a few strokes only, sometimes by the mere giving of a name, an abstraction rises up clothed in flesh and blood. We seem at once to know the brisk lad Ignorance, of the county of Conceit; the man Temporary, who lived in a town two miles off of Honesty, and next door to Mr. Turnback; Mr. Anything, Mr. Smoothman, Mr. Facing-both-Ways, Sir Having Greedy, Mr. Highmind, Lady Feigning's daughter. . . .

There is great humanness in the book. We have homely touches about "the dish of milk well-crumbed," brought out for the boys in the house of Gaius, and humorous thrusts about Hopeful's courage when the thieves were at a distance, and at the way in which "Peter would swagger, ay, he would; but who so foiled and run down by villains as he?" We have touches of pathos which, to use a favorite phrase of Bunyan's, make the water to stand in our eyes; and strokes of pleasantry which bring back the smile to our faces. We walk in the King's gardens, into which the children of the land of Beulah go to gather nosegays for the pilgrims, bringing them to them with much affection. . . .

Professor Masson, treating of the literature of the Restoration period, calls our attention to the fact that the taste of the thinker of Bedford in matters of speech was more fastidious and cleanly than that of a good many of the scholars and men of letters of the time who had been educated at the universities. This cleanliness of speech was the outcome of a lofty ideal of soul. The style is the man, and the man had for the keynote of his book high-minded purity, and for the soul of his religion a noble scorn for all that was base and selfish and mean. The manhood within him had too much self-respect, too much godly loyalty to life's ideal, to bedabble itself in the mire.

Bunyan's real humanness also led him to deal with man as man apart from all the social distinctions of life. His book forms a link of transition from Elizabethan to modern times, and, in common with Wordsworth and George Eliot, he possesses this merit, that he sees with profound insight the real greatness of the lowliest life. His characters belong to a commonplace region; they are of the plain burgher type, to be met with every day in an ordinary midland town. Yet what a world of passion glows behind all that quiet exterior! What stern tragedy unfolds itself, what unfathomable depths lie yawning, what delectable heights rise gleaming when the sober gray uplifts itself! The matter-of-fact people met on the road between Bedford town and Elstow village take their place in the great commonwealth of universal thought, and are the revealers of humanity in its grandest aspects and its most sublime relationships. Behind them are the stars, and behind the stars, height over height, are the angels of God. It is this universality of thought that gives to the book its large catholicity of feeling. Once within the charm of its story we are out of the reach of sectarian clamour. . . .

It lends itself so readily to idiomatic thought and dialectic variety, and so livingly touches the universal heart beating under all nationalities that, as has been beautifully said, "it follows the Bible from land to land as the singing of the birds follows the dawn." — John Brown, in "John Bunyan: His Life, Times and Work." (London: William Isbister, Ltd., 1885.)

From "Three Pastorals in White"

(Midsummer)

Twelve white cattle on the crest,
Milk-white against the chicory skies,
Six gazing south, six gazing west
With the blue distance in their eyes.
Twelve white cattle standing still.
Why should they move? There are no flies
To tease them on this wind-washed hill.
Twelve white cattle utterly at rest.
Why should they graze? They are past grazing.
They have cropped the grass, they have had their fill.
Now they stand gazing, they stand gazing.
Only the tall redtop about their knees
And the white clouds above the hill
Move in the softly moving breeze.
The cattle move not, they are still.
White and still—and this is peace.

—Robert Francis, in *The Virginia Quarterly Review* for July, 1933. (University of Virginia Press.)

Dinnet Moor

On the banks of the "Royal Dee" the tiny Scottish village of Dinnet straggles, red-roofed, across a stretch of moorland. Dinnet is famous for its bell-heather and for its honey!

The moor stretches for miles on either side of the lovely highway which leads from Aberdeen to Braemar. Tall and graceful trees stand in groups among the heather at the roadside; but the moor itself lies bare and all ablaze in the sunlight, a flaming sea of crimsoned purple when the bell-heather is in full flower. So strong is the honey-scent that the breeze bears far the news that the royal carpet is unrolled.

Two lochs—Loch Kinord, and the Loch of Dinnet—lie like sapphires in the midst of the purple brilliance. Softly green, the birches wave their feathery branches, their slim silvery-white boles giving the one cool note in a warm and vivid scene.

Mile after mile of almost blinding color, with only the hum of the bees among the honey-laden flowers to provide a sleepy droning sound across the sweep of moorland, and the cloud-shadows lifting, and shifting, and dappling with blue the green and amethyst of the mountains.

Drink deep of the honey-scent! Drink deep of the blazing purple view. For this is the Moor of Dinnet, and you will not find its like if you search the world over.

On Winds of Distance

On winds of distance spice of summer field
And hill-way comes to me—the fragrant scent
Of warm round clover tops, the pungent yield
Of berries luscious in their briar tent.
Within the swaying winds that turn and meet,
I see the dance of shining meadow grass,
And watch the clear unstartled flowers greet
The stillness walking with the lights that pass.
The open breeze is prickly with the humming
Of the bees where honey locust blows,
And small bright balls of bumble-buzz are coming
From the center of a garden rose—
While older seasons offer pageantry
Distilled to radiance in memory.

Hellene Seaman.

"ПРИДИТЕ, ОБЕДАЙТЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ОБРАЩЕНИЕ Иисуса к Его ученикам: "придите, обедайте," было выражением подлинного гостеприимства, выражением любви и дружбы. Как должно оно было, в то богатое событиями утро, согреть сердца упавших духом рыбаков, когда после долгой ночи безуспешных усилий, они послушались совета Учителя: "закиньте сеть по правую сторону лодки, и поймаете." Их мгновенное повиновение было вознаграждено: сети переполнились через край, и сами они были готовы для любовного приглашения, которое за этим последовало.

Уютная картина предстает нам в повествовании: ученики увидели "разложенный огонь и на нем лежащую рыбу и хлеб,"—и тут-же ласковый хозяин стоял наготове, чтобы утолить их материальные и духовные нужды,—он ждал своих гостей, чтобы преломить с ними "истинный хлеб с небес . . . хлеб Божий, который сходит с небес, и который дает жизнь миру." Учитель, очевидно, ожидал, что ученики его придут с просветленным пониманием Христа, Истины,—придут со смирением, послушанием и готовностью к восприятию. Без этих качеств мысли они-бы не могли увидеть "истинный хлеб," как не могли-бы и позднее делить его с другими, повинуясь последовавшему завету: "Паси овец моих."

Христос, Истина постоянно обращается к нам с любовным приглашением: «Придите, обедайте." Предложенные яства—суть откровения о вещах, касающихся Бога—неизменного и вечного добра. Приглашение это посылается во все концы цивилизованного мира, при помощи периодической печати Христианской Науки. Несколько лет тому назад, номер "Christian Science Sentinel" попал в руки одной, очень несчастной и разочарованной женщины. Жизнь представлялась ей полной противоречий, Бог казался непознаваемым и далеким. Исходя в своих рассуждениях из показаний материальных чувств,—несчастная пришла к заключению, что, если Бог и существует, то это Бог несправедливый и нелюбящий. Под влиянием одной статьи в "Sentinel," перед ней блеснула впервые правда о Боге, любящем, сострадательном и беспристрастном. Это привело ее к изучению книги текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написанной Mary Baker Eddy. Очень скоро она нашла, что применение учения, изложенного в этой книге, приносит благотворные результаты.

Прежде всего она узнала, что Бог—бестелесное, неизменное, бесконечное благо и что, будучи благим, Он не ответствен за разрушения и несчастия, общие человеческому опыту. Это внесло свет в омраченное сознание и привело к большему усилию лучше познать Бога, как бесконечную Любовь. И чем больше эта женщина узнавала о Боге, тем больше она узнавала о человеке, созданном по Его образу,—по образу совершенного Разума. Благодарность и радость постепенно сменили уныние и самоограничевание,—и права, данные Богом от рождения, были взяты теперь —права познать свое подлинное тождество, как совершенное чадо Божие Хотя и приходилось еще преодолевать много мрачных часов, много страхов и заставлять замолкнуть сомнения, хотя и случалось еще оступаться и падать, но каждое очищающее переживание победы порождало еще большее желание познать полное всемогущество Любви.

Человечество пробивается сквозь ночной мрак,—но, как верно то, что заря занялась над берегами Галилеи, так верно и то, что свет Любви проникает в человечество через откровение Христианской Науки. Христос стоит и теперь на берегу мирского бушующего моря и с тем-же любовным увещеванием: "Закиньте сеть по правую сторону, и поймаете." Тяжелым опытом человечество познает недостоверность материальности и снится постичь сущность—"имущество лучшее и непреходящее." Что-же такое эта сущность? Где можно ее обрести? Ответ на это заключается в том определении Бога, которое Mrs. Eddy дает нам на стр. 587 своей книги "Science and Health,": "Великий Я есмь; все-ведающий; все-видящий; все-действующий; все-мудрый; все-любящий и вечный; Принцип; Разум; Душа; Дух; Жизнь; Истина; Любовь; вся сущность; разумение." Следовательно,—найти Бога, значит, найти непреходящую сущность. Понимание, хотя-бы в слабой мере, что человек со-существует с "все-ведающим, все-видящим и все-действующим божественным Разумом, влечет за собой ясное представление, что такое истинное обеспечение. Это истинное обеспечение обнаруживается для нас фактически в том виде, в каком это требуется для удовлетворения безотлагательных нужд. Всемудрый ведает для своих детей только благо; все-любящий не перестает давать в изобилии из вечных хранилищ Духа.

Действие Принципа уничтожает замыслы, так называемого, человеческого разума и открывает нашему взору стол, накрытый в пустыне, и, даже среди изменяющихся мировых условий, людских сомнений, недоумений и страхов—открывает нам возможность чувствовать доверие, мужество, братскую любовь, радость и умиротворение. Как в отдаленные века, так и теперь мы можем ясно услышать зов: "Каждущие, идите все к водам; даже и вы, у которых нет серебра, покупайте и ешьте; идите, покупайте без серебра и без платы вино и молоко. Для чего вам отвешивать серебро за то, что не насыщает? Послушайте Меня внимательно . . . и душа ваша да насладится туком."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Come and dine"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS' invitation to his disciples, "Come and dine," expressed true hospitality: it expressed love and fellowship. How it must have warmed the hearts of the discouraged fishermen on that eventful morning when, after a long night of unsuccessful effort, they took heed of the Master's counsel, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find." Their immediate obedience was rewarded; their nets were filled to overflowing, and they were prepared for the loving invitation which followed.

A cheerful picture is presented by the record, "They saw a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread;" and the gentle host was waiting to minister to their material and spiritual needs—waiting to break with his guests "the true bread from heaven . . . the bread of God . . . which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world." The Master evidently expected the disciples to come with a clarified perception of the Christ, Truth, and with humility, obedience, and receptivity. Without these qualities of thought they could not have perceived "the true bread"; neither could they later on have shared it with others in obedience to the command which followed, "Feed my sheep."

Christ, Truth, is ever extending the loving invitation, "Come and dine." The refreshment offered is a revelation of the things of God—unchanging and everlasting good. This invitation is carried by the Christian Science periodicals to all parts of the civilized world. Some years ago a copy of the *Christian Science Sentinel* came into the hands of one who was very unhappy and discontented. Life seemed inconsistent, God unknowable and far away. Reasoning from the testimony of the material senses, the sufferer concluded that if there was a God he must be unjust and unloving. An article in the *Sentinel* gave her the first glimpse of the truth that God is loving, compassionate, impartial. This led to the study of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Before long it was found that the application of the teachings therein set forth brought beneficial results.

One of the first things learned was that God is incorporeal, unchanging, infinite good, and that, being good, He is not responsible for the destruction and misery common to the experience of mortals. This brought light to a darkened consciousness, and a greater effort was made to learn more of God as infinite Love. As more was learned about God, more was learned about man created in His likeness—in the image of perfect Mind. Gratitude and rejoicing gradually replaced depression and limitation, and possession was taken of a God-given birthright, the right to know her true identity as a perfect child of perfect God. Although there were yet many dark hours, many fears to be conquered, doubts to be silenced; although there were occasional stumbles and falls, out of each purifying experience of overcoming came a greater desire for a fuller comprehension of Love's omnipotence.

The world is toiling through a dark night; but, as surely as the morning dawned on the Galilean shore, so the light of Love is reaching mankind through the revelation of Christian Science. The Christ stands today on the shore of the world's troubled sea with the same loving admonition, "Cast the net on the right side . . . and ye shall find." Through trying experiences mankind is learning the uncertainty of materiality, and is reaching out for "a better and an enduring substance." What is this substance? Where may it be found? The answer is given on page 587 of Science and Health in Mrs. Eddy's definition of God: "The great I Am; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." To find God, then, is to find enduring substance. To comprehend even in a degree that man coexists with the "all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting" divine Mind brings the realization of true supply, which is made manifest in experience in whatever way is necessary to meet the immediate need. The "all-wise" knows nothing but good for all His children; the "all-loving" never ceases to give abundantly from the eternal storehouse of Spirit.

The operation of Principle counteracts the devices of the so-called human mind and reveals a table furnished in the wilderness—reveals, even in the midst of changing world conditions, human doubt, perplexity, and fear, the possibility of experiencing confidence, courage, brotherly love, joy, and peace. As clearly today as centuries ago may be heard the loving invitation: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price. Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, . . . and let your soul delight itself in fatness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Stepan, Artist of Thlinget

The Thlinget in his element is an æsthetic soul, and, before the white man taught him to commercialize time, he ornamented all his utensils and other belongings with paintings and embroideries and carvings. Stepan's old spoons, with their gracefully curving handles, had been carved in totemic designs and cunningly inlaid with abalone shell. Those made of horn were transparent when held to the light, and the cedar ladles, amber-hued from long usage, were soft and satiny to the touch. His greatest treasure was a famous cedar Pot latch spoon three feet long with a handle carved to represent a crouching grizzly.

Stepan pointed out the colors on one of his miniature totem poles. "Only me use native paints now," he said. "Other Injun want work quick, he use white man's paints. Injun paint plenty trouble. See—" He drew from his pocket three small pieces of what appeared to be stone, rust-red, blue-green, and black. These were the colors with which he worked. Ground in a mortar and softened with a glutinous substance obtained from rockweed, the resulting mixture was a paint both water-proof and time-defying.

"This one," he indicated, holding out the black stone, "this me catch-umum Ketchikan—big mountain. This"—he held up the bit of red—"he come from Yakutat cave, and this come Copper River country—hiyu f-a-r country from here." The last, a greenish copper-rock about the size of a walnut, had cost him five dollars. It was the prize color in his primitive palette, and he cupped it lovingly in his brown hand.

With new appreciation I looked at Stepan, last of the old Indian artists lingering on in a generation of half-educated Thlingets ashamed now of the old ways. In the tribe where once his was a profession of high honor there is no need for him any more. To make his living he must carve and paint for a strange white race to whom his art is but a curiosity.

Yet with Stepan, high-caste Thlinget, idealism is not lost in commercialism. He scorns the cheap, quick ways of the white man adopted by amateurs of his kind. He still puts the best of his artist soul into everything he makes.—Barrett Willoughby, in "Sitka, Portal to Romance." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Sharp Downward Swing Develops In Stock Market

Rally Short-Lived—Dollar Buoyant in London—Grains Again Weak

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Financial markets tried to steady today, after the sharp relapse of yesterday, but various influences added considerable uncertainty to the attempted recovery.

After some irregularity in the early hours, most of the badly battered stocks of the previous session rallied one to three points. Even the weak alcohols attempted a mild come-back, although they again turned heavy after noon and other groups sympathetically cancelled most of their early advances or replaced them with losses.

The principal grains sagged, rallied, and then dropped sharply, wheat getting below $1 a bushel. Cotton was easier, as were silver futures. The dollar turned upward in foreign exchange markets, gaining nearly 10 cents against the pound sterling at one time. Bonds were irregular.

Leaders Swing Downward

Stocks followed grains into sharp nose dives after an early attempt to rally had failed to carry through. Losses in the wet group ran as high as 18 points for American Commercial Alocohol while National Distillers lost nearly as high.

Recessions in the general list ran 2 to 7 points or more. American Telephone sagged 3 while shares off 4 points or more included U. S. Steel, Case, New York Central, Allied Chemical, Western Union and Union Pacific.

Transfers approximated 6,300,000 shares.

A sharp rally of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies, especially the British pound sterling, was attributed by bankers here partly to the announcement of a conversion offer for the United Kingdom 5½ per cent gold bonds. The conversion plan, it was explained, brought an increase in arbitrage business. Dealers said there was little evidence of official intervention in either the pound or French franc rates.

British Bonds Strong

A sensational rise in British Government's 5½s of 1937 supplied some color to an otherwise featureless bond market today.

Heavy buying came into the English bonds on the publication of details respecting the proposed conversion into a sterling loan carrying a 2½ per cent interest rate. With the British pound near its old parity and the dollar at a heavy discount, traders bought heavily in anticipation of a profitable arbitrage operation.

The domestic list appeared to be working at cross-purposes. There were ups and downs in about every category, but the changes were generally narrow. Some of the secondary issues recovered and rose a point or so. St. Paul Railway 5s, Illinois Central 4¼s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s were among the principal gainers.

Some of the better class rails like Santa Fe 4½s were heavy. Western Union Telegraph 5s also had trouble in digesting selling. Some industrial loans which were recently bid up sharply on industrial news were inclined to sag.

There was little action in the Federal group and prices continued in a narrow groove.

Foreclosure Is Filed Against Willys-Overland

TOLEDO, July 20—Permission was given in federal court for attorneys to file a bill of foreclosure against Willys-Overland Co. on behalf of the National City Bank of New York, trustee for $2,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds. R. M. Marsh, New York, attorney for the bondholders, advised the court the committee will name representatives to come to Toledo and attempt to work out reorganization plans of its own and so reach an agreement.

Judge Hahn granted permission to receivers to make 5000 additional passenger cars and 5000 additional trucks for International Harvester Co.

President Miller, one of the receivers, said the Toledo plant is turning out 100 trucks and 100 passenger cars daily and the company plans to turn out 250 cars and trucks daily starting August 1. John N. Willys, co-receiver and chairman, is now on vacation in Europe.

Bank of France

PARIS, July 20—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted), compare as follows:

	July 14	July 7
Gold	81,549,000	81,264,000
Sight balances abroad	2,574,000	2,572,000
Neg bills bgt abroad	1,174,000	1,174,000
Com bills, France	2,746,000	2,705,000
Adv agst securities	2,689,000	2,762,000
Neg bonds of a f	6,467,000	6,467,000
Circulation	83,216,000	83,906,000
Tot cred cur accts	20,700,000	20,111,000
Treasury	575,000	513,000
Sinking fund	2,004,000	2,000,000
Private	17,908,000	17,364,000
Tot sight liabilities	103,917,000	104,018,000
Ratio	78.48%	78.13%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Bank of England

LONDON, July 20—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 20	July 13
Circulation	£377,274	£378,471
Public deposits	19,051	16,840
Private deposits	151,363	152,293
Bankers' accounts	94,150	95,958
Other accounts	57,204	56,334
Government securities	89,590	87,055
Other securities	29,308	27,644
Disc and advances	11,246	15,099
Securities	14,062	12,545
Reserves	53,696	73,498
Prop res to liab	42.1%	47.8%
Bullion	190,880	190,969
Bank rate	2%	2%

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
July	101.00	94.00	— 5.00
October	101.00	94.50	— 5.50
December	101.00	94.80	— 5.20
January	101.80	94.80	— 6.20
March	101.80	94.80	— 6.20
May	102.00	94.80	— 6.20

Tone at close barely steady.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 19
39½	13½	1.20	Abrahab & Str	200	40½	40½	40½	
97	60	7	Abraham & S pf	30	97	97	97	
13⅝	3		Adams Express	13000	11⅛	9⅝	9⅝	11⅛
71	39	5	Adams Exp pf	50	70¼	70¼	70¼	
21⅝	8	2	Adams Millis	1800	21	19⅝	19⅝	20½
12⅛	6⅛		Addressograph	900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
9⅝	1¾		Advance Rumely	1000	7	6½	6¾	
11⅝	7⅛	60	Affiliated Prod	1500	9⅞	8¾	8¾	9⅛
103¼	90	3	Air Reduction	1300	93	90	90	92
4	½		Airway Elec App	600	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
30⅞	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	108400	30⅛	30⅞	30⅞	27¼
8½	⅞		Alleghany Corp	19600	7¾	6¾	6¾	7
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1800	17⅜	15	15	17½
20	5		Alleghany Steel	100	12	11	11	14½
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	7900	128	120	120½	130½
20⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	18500	22¼	17½	17½	20½
9	⅜		Amal Leather	6000	8½	8¼	8	7¾
41¾	18½	2	Amerada	700	39	36½	36½	38½
6¾	3		Am Ag Ch Coan	100	4	4	4	
20	10½		Am Ag Ch C pf	100	21	21	21	
28½	8		Am Bank Note	1700	27	22	22	26
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	17800	14½	12	13	13
55	3¾		Am Bet Sug pf	300	53½	50	50	47
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	900	17¾	14	14	24½
104	60	2	Am Brake S&F pf	10	101½	101½	101½	104
97½	44½	4	Am Can	19900	92¾	86	87¼	91
133¾	112	7	Am Can pf	200	132	132	132	134
39¾	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	6200	38	30	30	33½
59¾	15		Am Car & F pf	500	51	51	51	51½
14	1⅛		Am Chain	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	15
51½	34	21	Am Chicle	400	49¾	47	47	48¾
89⅛	13		Am Com Alcohol	60000	40	41	41	60
6	1		Am Encaustic T	900	4½	4	4	5
19⅝	3½		Am & For Pow	58500	17¾	14⅞	15½	17⅜
44⅞	7		Am & For Pow pf	1300	33½	30½	30½	34
27½	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	1000	24	22¾	22¾	32⅜
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	4000	19½	17¾	17¾	19
16	2½		Am Hide & L	1200	13	11	11	13⅜
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	400	61	50	50	52
17½	3¾		Am Ice	5900	13½	11½	11½	13⅝
87½	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	80½	69¾	69¾	80
18½	4¼		Am International	8600	12½	10¾	10¾	13½
3½	¾		Am La France	1000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
38⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	3000	32½	29½	29½	31⅝
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	300	65	55	55	68½
6	1		Am Mach & Met	300	5	5	5	4½
5¼	¾		Am Mach & M ct	100	3½	3½	3½	
23⅜	3½		Am Metal	13400	21½	18	18	22
36	17	1½	Am News	100	27	27	27	27
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	41000	18	14¾	14¾	17¾
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	39½	37½	37½	39¾
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1800	34	31½	31½	33
19	4¾		Am Radiator	53500	17⅞	15¾	16	17½
31¾	5¼		Am Rolling Mill	24000	25½	20¾	20¾	26
47⅝	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	2000	41¼	38½	39	38½
7	⅞		Am Seating	400	6	6	6	6¼
4½	½		Am Ship & Com	4300	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅝
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	300	32	29	29	32½
42⅜	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	23100	39½	34	34	38½
85	31		Am Smelt & R pf	400	81	81	81	81½
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdrias	4700	22⅞	18	18½	22¼
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	115000	21⅝	18⅞	18⅞	20¼
39⅛	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	19000	31	23½	23½	30¼
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	90	90	90	
29	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1700	29¼	25¾	25¾	27⅝
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	84½	84½	84½	85
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	34000	6¾	6	6	6¼
4⅞	¾		Armour Ill B	17500	4	3½	3⅝	4
92½	7		Armour Ill pf	10000	75¾	65	68½	75
31⅞	12¾	1	Atl Refining	10000	29	26½	26½	28¾
29½	9		Atlas Powder	1400	31½	30	3 0	30
81	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	79½	79½	79½	81
10½	1½		Atlas Tack	2300	9¾	9¼	9½	10
83	67½	2	Auburn Auto	21000	76	60	60½	70¾
9¼	⅞		Austin Nichols	1000	7¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	74500	14	12¼	12½	13½
			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	47000	15⅜	12	13	15
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	2100	55	55	55	55
35	8¼		Balt & Ohio	36000	35	31	31¾	34½
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	700	35	35	35	37
35⅜	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	700	36	35	35	34½
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	900	5¼	4¾	4¾	4¾
24¼	5½		Barker Bros pf	400	21	20½	20½	18¼
11	3		Barnsdall A	13000	9¾	8½	8½	9¾
27	7		Beatrice Cream	1600	25½	22	22	25
14⅜	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	28800	13¾	11¼	11¼	12½
41¾	21¼		Brooklyn Man T	11800	39¾	35½	36	38½
88½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	81½	81½	81½	81½
9⅝	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
86⅛	63⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1700	84¾	82¾	82¾	84¾
70⅞	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	67	66½	66½	67½
12½	3½		Belding Hem	4000	9⅝	8½	8½	9⅝
90⅛	62¼	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	500	88½	88½	88½	90⅝
21¾	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	21000	18¾	16½	16½	18⅛
36⅞	9		Best & Co	1200	29¾	27	27	29
49¾	10½		Bethlehem Steel	25000	43¼	36¼	36½	42⅞
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	800	77	73½	73½	75
29½	6¼		Bigelow Sanford	20	27½	27½	27½	25⅜
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	8000	14¾	14¼	14¾	18
54½	9½		Bohn Alum & Br	4000	47⅞	40¼	40¼	46½
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	10000	36⅜	34	34	35½
21⅜	5½		Borg Warner	3000	18¾	16	16	18½
20	6		Boston & Maine	500	24½	23½	23½	24
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	1600	14½	10½	10½	14½
4¼	⅛		Bruns Terminal	1200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	500	11	10	10	11
19⅜	2¾		Bucyrus E ev pf	900	18¾	13⅞	13⅝	15½
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	8500	6¾	5⅞	6¼	6¼
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	150	23½	21⅝	22¾	28¼
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	4000	4⅞	3½	3½	4⅜
13¼	2½		Bullard	2400	11¼	8¼	8¼	10⅞
13	1⅜		Burns Bros pf	290	9⅜	8	9	10
20⅛	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	27800	19⅞	16⅞	17½	19½
8	1		Bush Terminal	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
4¼	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	9600	3¾	3⅜	3½	3⅝
2⅜	1		Butte & Superior	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7½	1¼		Butterick	300	4¾	4½	4½	5
43¼	8½		Byers	15600	39⅞	33¾	33¾	38
80	30½	2	Byers pf	20	76	76	76	76½
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	2300	31	27	27	29½
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	4500	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	600	13¾	11½	11½	13½
8⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	9500	8¼	7¼	7¼	8
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	40900	34½	34½	35	33¾
20⅞	7¼		Canadian Pacific	27500	19¾	15	17⅜	19
15¼	1¼		Cannon Mills	1400	34¾	33	33	34
12½	4½		Capital Admin	200	10½	9⅜	9⅜	10¼
38½	25¼		Capital Admin pf	40	31½	31½	31½	33
103½	30½		Case Thresh	27800	91⅞	78¼	78¼	89
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	84	84	84	84
29⅝	5½		Caterpillar Trac	8100	25½	21½	21½	33½
4⅞	⅜		Celotex v t c	700	3	3	3	3½
58⅝	4⅝		Celanese Corp	31700	48	32½	34	46¾
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2700	37	33¾	33¾	35¼
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	4100	10½	10	10	10
42⅞	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	34700	38⅞	30	30½	36¾
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	3100	6⅝	6	6	6¾
20⅞	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	15	1	5	15	15¼
52⅜	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3900	49	42	44¾	47⅝
48	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	43300	46⅞	43½	43½	46⅞
8	½		Chi & E Ill	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	7	6½	6½	6⅞
7⅜	1⅝		Chi & Gt W pf	2500	6¾	5¾	5¾	6¾
14⅞	2½		Chi Mil & St P	7900	14¼	12½	12½	13¼
11⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P pf	28500	11⅞	9½	9¾	9½
17⅜	1½		Chi Mil&StP pf	61600	18¼	14¾	14¾	16¼
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	17900	14¼	12	12½	13½
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	800	23	23	23	28¾
			—D—					
8¾	1⅝		Davega St	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	16	16	16	16½
46	36½		Deere & Co	21400	39½	30	32	36½
93⅜	37½		Del & Hudson	4700	88	85	88	88½
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	38500	43¾	35½	36½	42
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	3600	18¾	17½	17½	19
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	500	87	85	85	86
31	10		Devoe & Ray A	900	30½	30½	30½	30
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1500	25	22½	22	25½
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	30	30	30	30½
28⅛	12	1†	Dome Mines	58000	37¾	32⅜	33½	35¼
26⅞	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	24	22	22	24
18¼	10¾	.75	Douglas A	16900	16¼	14	14½	15¾
18	8¾		Dresser A	100	15	15	15	15½
10⅜	2¼		Dresser B	100	9	9	9	9
85¾	32½	3	du Pont de Nem	37100	81¾	72½	73½	79¾
28⅞	9½	1	Dupiant Silk	800	23½	22	22	23¾
102½	90	8	Duquesne L tpf	80	100	98	100	99½
19¼	9½		Durham Hos pf	10	19½	19½	19½	19½
2¼	½		VTC	6300	1¾	1¾	1¾	2¼
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	6000	12½	12½	12½	12½
23⅝	7		Colgate-Palm-p	7000	20¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
21	3		Collins & Aikman	5800	18¼	16¼	16¼	18
			—E—					
10	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	600	8¾	7	7	8¾
89⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	5800	86	79½	81	85½
16	3½		Eaton Axle & SP	4600	15	14	14	15
5¼	⅝		Eitington Schild	5700	4½	3½	4¼	4¼
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	17500	24½	19	21	23¾
88½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	88½	88	88½	88⅝
8¼	1		Elec Boat	5100	7¼	6¼	6¼	7¼
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	3700	3¾	3	3	3½
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	28900	13¾	11½	11½	13
36½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	400	28	27¼	27¼	27½
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	2100	12½	11¼	11¾	12¾
25⅝	3¾		Erie RR	9300	25¾	22¾	23	24½
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	4800	28¾	25	25	27
23¼	2½		Erie RR 2pf	1400	22¼	20	20	26
18¼	3		Eureka Vacuum	1500	12½	10	10	12¼
7½	⅞		Evans Products	1000	6½	5½	5¾	6
			—F—					
11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	800	10½	9¾	9¾	10
58	38	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	59½	50	50	
11⅜	⅜		Fed Motor Tr	2600	10	9½	9½	10
4	¾		Fed Screw W	600	3	3	3	3½
6¾	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	2000	4½	4½	4½	4¾
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	2200	29½	23	23	29½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1500	34	33½	33½	35¼
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	21800	28½	25½	25½	28¼
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	65½	65½	65½	65
18⅛	7½		Florsheim Shoe A	200	16½	16	16	17
19	2½		Follansbee B	400	15⅛	13½	13½	16
16	6½		Food Mach	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	3600	19½	17¼	17¼	19¼
26⅛	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	2700	24½	22¼	23½	25
23⅜	2		Foundation	3200	15⅛	13½	14	18
47	3½		Fox Film A	10600	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
42⅝	16½	2	Freeport Texas	16500	42¼	38⅞	38⅞	40¾
31	9		Fuller pr pf	20	25	25	25	
23	4		Fuller 2pf	10	17	17	17	16½
			—G—					
4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	1800	4½	4	4	4½
20	6½		Gamewell	40	18½	18	18½	18½
12	2⅝		Gen Am Inv	2100	9¼	8	8	9½
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	5100	44½	37¾	38	41
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	13100	23½	19	19½	23¾
20⅞	13		Gen Baking	4400	18¾	17½	17½	18½
108	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	60	106	106	106	106
10½	2½		Gen Bronze	2500	8¾	7½	7½	9¼
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	1900	8	7	7	8¼
23	2¼		Gen Cable A	100	18	16	16	16¾
30½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	82300	27½	24¼	24¼	27½
12½	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	12¾	12	12	11½
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	18500	38	37	37	38
2⅞	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	4700	2½	1⅞	1⅞	2
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	2700	62	60	60	62
104	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	700	102	102	102	102
34¼	10	1	Gen Motors	46500	33	27¾	29¼	32
95	65½	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
10½	2½		Gen Out Ad	200	7	7	7	7
24	5½		Gen Out Ad A	100	16	16	16	16
17	3¼		Gen Print Ink	10	12½	12½	12½	12½
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	1900	6½	6	6	6½

Beech-Nut Packing Co. Net $1.67 on Common

NE WYORK, July 20—Beech-Nut Packing Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, profit of $860,160 after charges, but before federal taxes, compared with $1,109,291 in the first six months of 1932. Balance after allowing for estimated federal taxes and dividends on 45 shares of Class A preferred stock outstanding, was $744,487, equal to $1.67 a share on the 446,250 shares of $20 par common stock, compared with $961,554, or $2.15 a share, in the first half of the previous year.

For the quarter ended June 30 last, net before taxes was $457,100, compared with the $403,651 in the preceding quarter, and $570,467 in the June quarter of the previous year. Balance after estimated federal taxes and preferred divided requirements in the June quarter this year was $397,466, equal to 89 cents a share on the common, compared with $347,021, or 78 cents a share, in the preceding quarter, and $493,555 or $1.10 a share in the June quarter of 1932.

Holding Company Recapitalizes

The stockholders of the Public Utility Holding Corporation of America, at a special meeting, approved all the amendments of the certificate of incorporation recommended by the directors, as set forth in the notice of July 3, 1933, including the change of the name of the corporation to General Investment Corporation, the change of each two shares of the present $5 cumulative preferred stock into one share of $6 cumulative preferred stock, the change of each five shares of the present common stock of $1 par value a share into one share of common stock of $5 par value a share, and the change of each five shares of the present class A stock of $1 par value a share into one share of class A stock of $5 par value a share.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation's properties electric output in June was 482,532,723 k. w. h., compared with 306,810,269 k. w. h. in June, 1932. June quarter's output was 9.81 per cent above the 1932 quarter and 9.62 per cent greater than in first quarter of 1933. Output for year ended June 30, 1933, was 9,082,787,633 k. w. h., compared with 5,351,793,903 k. w. h. in previous year, off 9.03 per cent.

Iron Ore Consumption Up

CLEVELAND, July 20—Lake Superior iron ores consumed by furnaces in June totaled 1,894,004 tons, compared with 1,-365,623 in May and 731,108 in June last year. There were 27,479,090 tons on hand at furnaces and docks July 1, 28,314,417 on June 1 and 32,184,872 on July 1, 1932. Furnaces in blast increased by 27 in June to total of 82.

Selling Wave Sends Chicago Wheat Down To 90 Cents Bushel

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—A storm of selling hit the wheat pit shortly before noon which carried prices well below a dollar a bushel on all deliveries, except May. September wheat dropped to 95½ cents, a decline of almost 25 cents a bushel from yesterday's peak of $1.20 and almost 13 cents from the close of $1.07.

The grain markets were influenced by a big break in alcohol stocks at New York. Selling of wheat found the market bare of aggressive buying support, and July, September and December wheat shot downward far below $1 a bushel.

More than 9 cents a bushel tumble in wheat prices was soon witnessed. Brokers knew only that they had suddenly been overwhelmed with selling orders which were associated with a downward sweep of alcohol securities in the East, and that this had caught the grain markets at a time when purchase orders were at a minimum. The fall of grain prices here was accompanied by news of even steeper drops in grain quotations at Minneapolis and Kansas City and by word that cotton in New York had collapsed almost $2 a bale.

Coincident with the latest downward plunge of the grain markets were reports that the Administration was considering measures for the regulation of the country's exchanges.

Closing prices were: Wheat: July, 90; September, 19-92⅝; December, 95½-96½; May, 1.00-1.01. Corn: July, 46; September, 58-53¼; December, 56½-⅝; May, 63½-64. Oats: July, 35; September, 34½-35; December, 37-37½; May, 41. Rye: July, 69; September, 67; December, 72⅝-73; May, 81½.

European Sugar Statistics

NEW YORK, July 20—According to report issued by D. W. Dyer & Co., sugar economists and brokers, statistics of 12 European countries for the first nine months of their crop year 1932-33 show the following results: (1) Consumption is lower by 83,908 long tons, or 1.6 per cent compared with same period in previous year; (2) production is behind last year by 535,241 tons, a decrease of 10.3 per cent; (3) stocks on June 1, 1933, were 247,968 tons less than stocks on June 1, 1932.

United Air Lines June Traffic Advances 53 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 20—Summer traffic, new equipment, more frequent schedules and considerable travel to the world's fair are reflected in United Air Lines traffic for June. It carries 13,170 revenue passengers, compared with 8592 in May, up 53 per cent. Nearly half or 6024, were carried on New York-Toledo-Cleveland-Chicago division, 3685 between points on Chicago-Pacific Coast route, the balance on Chicago-Dallas and Seattle-San Diego lines.

There were 4167 more passengers than in June, 1932. For the second consecutive month air mail increased, to 275,551 pounds, compared with 254,228 in May. The company flew 1,171,681 miles in June.

It now has 42 new type, three-mile-a-minute Boeing multimotored planes in service, and is taking delivery of the balance on its order of 60 at rate of 12 a month.

Dividend Declarations

	Amount	Payable	Stock of record
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	q 1.75	Oct. 2	Sep. 8
Am. Sug. Ref. com.	q .50	Oct. 2	Sep. 8
Burr'hs Add. Mch.	q .50	Sep. 6	July 31
Owens-Ill. Glass	q .50	Aug. 15	July 30
Owens-Ill. Glass	ex .25	Aug. 15	July 30
Tex. Sulph. Co.	q .25	Sep. 15	Sep. 1

Spiegel, May, Stern Net

Spiegel, May, Stern Company, Inc., Chicago, for six months ended June 30 reports net of $170,068 after interest, depreciation, inventory write-down and taxes, or $4.19 a share (par $100) on 40,563 shares of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred, on which there are accumulated unpaid dividends. In the first half of 1932 net loss was $350,914 after charges. Net sales for six months to June 30 were 33 per cent above a year ago, June sales 100 per cent over like month of 1932 and July sales are at corresponding rate over July, 1932.

Motor Products Corp. Profit

Motor Products Corporation reports for quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $196,333 after taxes, depreciation, etc., equal to $1.03

Financial: News and Comment

Steady Flow Of Wage Increases Being Announced

Concerns in Various Industries Follow Lead of Major Units

COATESVILLE, Penna., July 20 (AP)—A general wage increase of 15 per cent was announced by Lukens Steel Company which at present is employing 1600 men.

Effective as of July 16th, the new scale provides a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour for common labor.

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—A 20 per cent wage increase and a reduction of working hours was announced for the 250 employees of the Bloom underwear plant, manufacturing rayon silk underwear. It was not announced whether this restored previous cuts.

DULUTH, Minn., July 20 (AP)—Beginning operations under the new federal recovery code, several thousand workers in the Lake Superior iron ore industry were affected by a 15 per cent increase in wages. This increase applied in most instances, although some surface mine employees will work on an eight-hour basis instead of 10, with an increase of 10 per cent.

NEW YORK, July 20—Following an increase in consumption of all its products, International Paper Company announced an increase in wages and salaries in its mills in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland approximating $2,000,000.

DETROIT, July 20—A 20 per cent wage and salary increase has been made by McCord Radiator & Manufacturing Company applying to factory workers and clerical employees.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 20 — Calumet & Hecla Consolidated has announced an increase in wages, effective July 17, of 40 cents a day for all employees receiving $30 a month or less and individual adjustments for those receiving more than $30. The increase reflects the recent improvement in the copper metal market. Men are working on a part time basis.

CHICAGO, July 20—In line with the steel code, Acme Steel Company, local strip maker, is advancing wages 15 per cent of employees paid on hourly basis. Common labor rate is brought up to 40 cents an hour.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 20—Sharon Steel Hoop Company has raised salaries of its executives, clerical employees and other salaries by 15 per cent.

GARDNER, Mass., July 20 (AP)—Announcement was made today at the office of the Heywood-Wakefield Company of a 5 per cent increase in wage, effective last Monday. The office also announced the employment of an additional 200 hands. The increase is the second 5 per cent step-up in the past month.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 20 (AP)—Vice-President James C. Blake of the Waypoyset Manufacturing Company, large rayon plant, announced today that a wage increase of 30 per cent had been put into effect by the company. He said the increase was voted in order to enable the employees of the plant to earn as much by 40 hours of work as they formerly earned in 48 hours.

Business Looking Up in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 20—Food product sales made by brokers to wholesale grocers are up approximately 50 per cent over last year, according to Mr. Thomas E. Perry Jr., president of the Pittsburgh Food Brokers' Association. Staple foods, not chickens and the daintier of palate fare, form the basis of the increase, Mr. Perry said. Sales began to increase about May 1.

Other news of business on the mend came with the announcement that the Schiff Company, of Columbus, Ohio, operating 20 Kirby Shoe Stores here, has raised salaries 10 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced an added day's work for 300 employees, hitherto on a three-day week, in the bridge and track improvement program of the Ashtabula division. The company reports an increase of nearly 52 per cent for its central region car loadings in the first half of July over the like period last year.

Copper 9.225 Cents Abroad

NEW YORK, July 20—Some copper sold abroad as high as 9.225 cents, c. i. f., Hamburg, Havre and London, yesterday, and late cables show that while there was a price range from 9.10 to 9.225 cents, c. i. f., European base ports, foreign price is nearer the higher than the lower range, and probably 9.175 cents would be about typical.

FIRST MORTGAGE
WATER COMPANY
BONDS
For Investment

There has not been a single default in interest during the depression on any one of over 132 issues from which we have handled bonds where the issues have been SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON THE PHYSICAL OPERATING PROPERTIES, OPERATING UNDER PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATION. (The only other class of investment bonds we know of that has made this record during the depression is United States Government bonds.)

We are offering above described Private Water Company bonds to yield 5½ to 8%. Offerings upon request.

H. C. Spiller & Co.
INC.
79 Wall St., N. Y. 99 State St., Boston

Large Cotton Sale To Russia Pondered

Washington, July 20

A LARGE sale of cotton to Russia on the credit of the United States Government is being given careful consideration by officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was stated in authoritative circles here. The amount of the sale was not stated definitely, but it is around 1,000,000 bales, it was said. Russia needs, it was explained, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales. However, probably all this amount cannot be sold.

The difficulty with the proposed sale is that Russia must be given long terms. It is said the sale must provide for repayments not sooner than six months and if handled through private instrumentalities the Government would probably have to guarantee as much as 75 per cent of the repayment.

The 50,000 bales which were sold recently to Russia on R. F. C. credit was described as just "a little hand-to-mouth" loan to take care of immediate needs, while a larger deal was negotiated.

It was also stated that Russia is in immediate need of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of livestock products for use in consumption for food.

Country Embarking On Major Cyclical Economic Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—"With the passing of each week, it is becoming increasingly evident that the United States has definitely embarked upon a cyclical economic recovery of major proportions," according to E. B. Smith & Co., in their latest issue of "The Outlook for Equities."

"While employment and pay rolls necessarily expand more slowly," the company adds, "improvement has already been recorded in both, and in the present instance, the rate of expansion will undoubtedly be accelerated by the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The encouraging feature of the attitude of the Administration is that it recognizes the need for spreading purchasing power and of getting funds into the hands of that part of the population which will spend a major part of its income on consumption goods.

"In some quarters the importance of the current rise is deprecated on the theory that a substantial part has been due to concentrated activity to the end of building up inventories prior to the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and that retail sales of goods into consumption have been lagging. Nevertheless, we believe that any drop in general activity arising from contraction in industries which have recently been unusually active will be more than compensated for by expanding activity in industries heretofore quiet, or industries benefited by a stronger than seasonal impetus in the fall. We doubt that there will be any summer lull of importance, and anticipate a dynamic seasonal upswing this fall."

Bethlehem Steel Operations About 50 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, July 20—Progressive improvement has been shown in the business of Bethelehem Steel Corporation since the beginning of the second quarter. May recorded an improvement over April and there was a better gain in June. July thus far has shown up best and current operations of the company are at about 50 per cent of capacity, the highest since the recovery started.

Second-quarter results will be materially improved over the first three months, when there was an operating loss after taxes of $866,144.

After depreciation, depletion and interest charges there was a deficit of $5,769,451. However, the corporation will again fail to cover depreciation and interest charges in the second quarter.

During the early part of the current recovery in the steel industry Bethlehem lagged behind other companies due primarily to the fact that the active demand appeared first in the middle West and was led by consumptive requirements of the automotive industry. Bethlehem's plants, being located in the East, did not share proportionately in this initial increase.

Since the beginning of June, however, the steel industry has been showing to better advantage in the East. This has benefited Bethlehem particularly, with result that the increase in operations of the company's steel plants the past four weeks has been proportionately larger than most other companies.

Customers of the corporation are specifying rather freely against contracts and this will permit a continued satisfactory rate of activites in the coming weeks. There has been a moderate letdown in new orders the past two weeks, due to the fact that speculative buying has been reduced to a minimum since the beginning of this month.

Argentina Pays On 1909 Loan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—J. P. Morgan & Co. are prepared to receive tenders for the amortization on or before Sept. 30, 1933, of $797,900 Argentine Gold Pesos, say £159,580 nominal capital of the Argentine Internal Gold Loan of 1909, it was announced here. Tenders for sale of bonds with coupons due March 1, 1934, and subsequently, at a flat price under par expressed in dollars a bond, must be lodged with J. P. Morgan & Co. not later than 3 p. m., July 24, 1933.

Alpha Portland Cement Loss

Alpha Portland Cement Company reports net loss of $1,355,797 for the year ended June 30, compared with loss of $1,193,449 in the previous year.

Sugar Council Group Arranges Shipment Quotas

No One 'Committed' on Agreement—Problem Up to President

WASHINGTON, July 20—Sugar council committee has completed its work on the sugar trade agreement limiting shipments into continental United States for consumption. It was put up to President Roosevelt.

Official quotas provide that Hawaii may deliver 975,000 short tons for consumption in continental United States; Virgin Islands, 9080 short tons; Puerto Rico, 875,000; Philippine Islands, 955,920; Cuba, 1,700,000; Louisiana cane producers 250,000, Florida 60,000, and United States beet sugar areas 1,525,000.

Louisiana may deliver not over 6,000,000 gallons of commercial sirup and not over 4,000,000 of first molasses and 2,000,000 second molasses, all for direct consumption and not for extraction of sugar.

It was stated here is no restriction placed on growing crops. However, producers subject to jurisdiction of the United States Government are required to restrict acreage production to consumption if in a second year their production exceeds consumption and supplies carried over exceed 10 per cent of consumption.

Official Statement

Official statement said the committee "when passing on quota schedules in the agreement made the reservation that no one is committed to these figures or to the continental quota." Also some members made reservations to certain provisions of the draft.

Charles J. Brand, co-administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said no date had been set for public hearing, as it was felt opportunity for all interested parties to attend should be given.

Various groups are working on corollary codes or agreements. Beet producers will meet in Denver this month to work out details of a tentative agreement already in the hands of western beet processors. Cane refiners are expected to attend the Denver meeting.

Elsworth Bunker, representative of domestic cane refiners, met his committee in New York to work on a supplementary agreement. Both agreements are expected to be completed in time to be covered in the public hearing.

Some Touchy Angles

The agreement gives President Roosevelt and his recovery advisers a problem to solve that will rank among the foremost in important political implications.

Probable consumption in continental United States was placed at 6,350,000 short tons, divided among producing areas which could supply much more. Limiting of each area to a certain proportion causes the political implications. Most areas taken care of are satisfied except Cuba, the Philippines and domestic beet-producing areas. Domestic beet producers claim 300,000 tons of their prospective production this year will have to be segregated into a sugar reserve and that next year and in subsequent years beet sugar production will have to be curtailed. They assert that since they supply but a small portion of United States consumption they should be entitled to produce without limit. If their demands were acceded to, there would have to be a curtailment in quotas for Cuba and Philippines.

Problems in Cuba

The Cuban quota gives rise to another problem. Distress and political trouble in Cuba are believed by the Administration due almost entirely to dire economic conditions. The proposed quota is about 52,000 tons below the smallest amount Cuba has ever shipped to the United States in a year since the war. Yet to raise the Cuban allotment would be at expense of domestic and Philippine producers.

In the Philippine the quota has been fixed at figures of imports which would be allowed if the Philippines accepted independence, and they have not yet accepted that offer and claim the right to ship in unlimited amounts into the market.

Continental Can Earns $3.13 Share in 12 Months

NEW YORK, July 20—Continental Can Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $5,431,347 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $3.13 a share on the 1,733,345 shares of $20 par common, compared with $4,401,899, or $2.54 a share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

O. C. Huffman, president, stated: "The upward trend in share earnings since the 12-month earnings report at this same time last year is decidedly encouraging. The increase in earnings from $2.84 a share reported for the 12 months ending March 31, 1933, to $3.13 a share shown for similar period ending June 30, 1933, reflects the recent improvement in both our packers and general line can division."

Opening Grain Prices Irregular at Chicago

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—In wildly tumultuous trading, wheat today started unchanged to 5 cents lower, and then rallied to yesterday's closing figures. Buying on setbacks was based largely on assertions of trade leaders that yesterday's drastic fall of prices had to a great extent corrected overbought market conditions.

Opening prices were: Wheat—Sept. 1.05⅛-1.06; Dec. 1.07⅛-1.08; May 1.11-1.12. Corn—Sept. 63¾-64; Dec. 68⅛-69; May 74-75¼. Oats—Sept. 40-41¾; Dec. 43-45; May 47⅛. Rye—Dec. 54-56.

Tariff Accords Contribute To European Recuperation

Unemployment in Britain Drops as Result of Trade Policy—Hitler's Four-Year Plan—France and Italy Concerned With Wheat Control

By the Associated Press

Putting their economic houses in order for many nations has meant adjusting tariffs and making new trade agreements.

Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Argentina, and Sweden are among the countries which lately have signed commercial accords, a move the United States is said to be considering. But where Argentina and Great Britain, for example, entered reciprocal arrangements for a freer interchange of goods, Germany and France are among those invoking new tariffs or import quotas to protect their own markets.

Anti-depression weapons, however, include more measures than these—plans for encouraging home industries, help for drooping businesses, and means of putting men back to work.

The German Program

Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany has said his program for economic rehabilitation will require four years. Parts of it have not been announced publicly, but Nazi leaders say it includes several sweeping projects:

The creation of a different social and economic society in which representatives of various callings, professions, guilds, and trades will constitute the popular representation.

Development of a community spirit in which all shall work together for the good of the fatherland.

Prevention of the excesses of capitalism on the principle that "the public weal is paramount to private gain."

Gradation of taxes to prevent individuals from acquiring too much wealth. Increase in inheritance taxes. Cessation of anonymous stock holding in factories and other enterprises.

Steps toward the fulfillment of several of these objectives already have been started. Commissioners have been named supervisors of certain industrial units.

Under one plan to put more than a million men back to work the Government would spend $250,000,000 in lightening debt and tax burdens through various means and stimulating business by loans to groups, individuals, and municipalities.

To help agriculture there have been large loans to landowners. Large increases in tariffs on certain products, particularly meat, from the Americas, and help in storing and marketing crops.

British Unemployment

Great Britain's army of unemployed was decreased by 115,000 in one recent month, partly as a result of a trade policy wherein agreements covering exports and imports were closed with Argentina, Germany, and Sweden.

In 1932 a wheat quota act as adopted, by which growers are able to obtain a standard price and market for home-grown wheat of millable quality. It caused a sharp rise in the 1933 wheat acreage. Significant results also have followed a sugar beet subsidy. British imports of refined sugar for home consumption have been halved in recent years.

A guaranteed price for the French wheat grower in a market controlled by a special board was promised in a bill recently passed by the French Parliament. This measure provided for obligatory declarations by farmers of the area sown to wheat; reporting of stocks at the beginning of each season by millers and other commercial holders; and creation of a committee to control the market.

Tariffs, quotas, subsidies and low interest credits also have been used by the Government as anti-depression moves. So effectively do these restrictions, along with import and turnover taxes, work that they pay for one-tenth of the cost of running the Government. About 5000 products appear on the tariff schedules.

Italy recently signed a commercial accord—containing a clause for mutual guarantees of credits—and a customs agreement — including a most-favored-nation provision—with Sovet Russia. A trade pact also was consummated with Argentina.

Help for farmers has included a "series of prudent measures," designed to improve their debt status. Credit institutions have brought about reorganization of some of the most important industrial companies by radically reducing their capitalization.

Other recovery efforts have included road building, development of three model farming communities, encouragement of such industries as garment making and developing Rome as a port.

The permanent committee of wheat control has advanced a program involving high duties to keep out imports, the requirement that millers use a fixed percentage of native wheat, and ample credit arrangements for farmers.

Tariff Accord

An ambitious program of economic coöperation is outlined in the projected activities of the permanent economic council of the Little Entente.

As drawn up by the foreign ministers of the three Little Entente nations, Yugoslavia, Roumania, and Czechoslovakia, the aim of the economic council will be to harmonize and coördinate trade, transportation, communication and manufacturing methods to prepare for the closest possible economic coöperation between the members of the alliance.

The economic council will devote special attention to the conclusion of preferential tariff arrangements between the three nations. It will work out a detailed plan of imports and exports and study closely all means of promoting a livelier exchange of goods between the member states.

The World's Business

Break in Market

Yesterday's break in the stock market did not come as a surprise. Stocks had gone forward too fast even allowing for the fact that they had been uniquely depressed. On March 4 the average price of 50 representative securities on the New York Stock Exchange stood at 50. At the opening of yesterday's market this index had shot up to 96, a rise of 92 per cent! Even this index does not reveal the scope of the extraordinary advance. A better guide is total market value. According to the latest bulletin of the New York Stock Exchange, the value of all listed stocks on March 1 was $19,700,985,961. On July 1 it was $36,348,747,926, and at the beginning of this week must have topped the $40,000,000,000 mark. That is to say that the value of all stocks had more than doubled. By way of contrast, business activity, to take the index put out by the New York Times, has advanced by 60 per cent, so that the rise in the stock market was a long way ahead. The shakeout is today regarded as salutary.

Government Service

Clearly the caliber of the administration of the New Deal is of paramount importance. In Washington recently I discovered a good deal of misgiving about the manner in which new appointments are being handled. Mr. Richard L. Strout gave the story in yesterday's Monitor. It is not edifying. The "Job Trust" is working night and day to see that deserving Democrats are given first chance for the manifold posts now available in the recovery administration. Patronage is a carryover of the old deal. If it is transplanted to the New Deal, administration will suffer. Much better would it be for Washington to attract the best brains of the country and to encourage the new eagerness of college youth to enter government service.

A Good Job

The Government, however, must mend its ways if it intends to attract the cream of American brains to its service. In the United States it is not a good employer. For some time it has been engaged not only in reducing salaries but also in trimming basic rates of salary. I have also heard of petty economies practiced at the expense of government officials. Readers will not have forgotten, for instance, the report of the recall of American Trade Commissioners from their foreign posts. They will be interested to know that the colleagues of those trade commissioners paid for their transport home, not the Government. Every person in the Department of Commerce found that he had been "docked" two days' pay for this purpose.

The Dollar

The dollar has at last slipped below the old gold parity with the pound. This was $4.86 3-5. How much lower it will drop is a subject of world-wide concern. Sooner or later there must be a counter movement of dollar buying, which would impart strength to the American currency. Last summer international money flew to the pound at $3.40 because it felt that this was the bottom level. It may be that a similar movement might soon develop in respect of the dollar.

A Gold Market

Gold is now a commodity, like wheat. But unlike wheat it is not a free commodity, the price of which is determinable from day to day on the exchanges. The Administration will not allow the metal to be traded in. It insists, in other words, that it shall be the only buyer of gold, and it pays $20.67 an ounce, which has been the fixed price since 1837. Hence the grumble of the gold producers. They know they could get 30 to 35 per cent more in dollars for their gold if the Government would allow transactions. Every once in a while a rumor circulates through Wall Street that a free gold market is to be established. Then gold mining shares rise. The latest rumor is that Professors Rogers and Warren, new currency advisers to the Administration, are in favor of such a move.

Getting Together

Those who have been engaged in helping industries to prepare codes of fair competition tell me that one feature of their work has been to introduce manufacturers of the same article to each other! The exclamation point is a tribute to the new deal. Under the system of rugged individualism, there was of course no reason why two manufacturers should know each other simply because they happened to manufacture the same thing.

H. B. B.

Britain Is Asking Americans to End War Loan Clause

Wants Holders of 1917 Bonds to Take 2½ P. C. Sterling Issue

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Great Britain has asked American holders of the 1917 war loan bonds to accept abrogation of their gold clause to permit conversion from 5½ per cent to 2½ per cent sterling bonds.

An offer was made to change each $1000 bond into a sterling bond of £260—at the rate of $3.84 against the $4.86 parity, reached yesterday by the dollar and pound.

The explanation was given that recent American legislation provides that gold obligations can be paid in currency "which, at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts" and that "payment of interest and repayment of principal . . . can only be made in currency or coin which is at the date of payment legal tender in the United States for the discharge of debts, that is, paper dollars and not gold dollars."

In American quarters it was said England is within her rights "in offering to exchange even at par, inasmuch as the gold bond is legally a paper bond in the United States now."

The bonds were floated in the United States in the form of one and two-year gold notes and were converted upon expiration into 20-year bonds bearing a gold payment clause.

NEW YORK, July 20—United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds, due 1937, opened at 124¼, up 11¼ points from Wednesday's close on a block of $150,000, reflecting the British offer to convert these bonds into 2½ per cent sterling bonds and asking American holders to accept abbrogation of the bonds' gold clause.

As an inducement, the proposal was made to convert the bonds at the rate of £260 per $1000 bonds. This is at the rate of about $3.84 for the pound against Wednesday's high for sterling of $4.86¾, and this morning's opening of $4.79½. The result is to give the American holders a substantial premium measured in depreciated dollars, although the interest rate is considerably lower.

The United Kingdom loan was floated in the United States in 1917 and the original issue was $250,000,000. Previous to today the high for these bonds in 1933 was 113½, reached Wednesday morning.

Another Drop In Gasoline Stocks In July 15 Week

NEW YORK, July 20—Another small drop in gasoline stocks took place the week ended July 15, American Petroleum Institute estimates, accompanied by gain in refinery operations and crude oil production.

Total stocks of gasoline declined 370,000 barrels to 51,798,000. Stocks at refineries were down 358,000 barrels to 28,692,000. Terminal and in transit stocks were off 67,000 to 19,531,000 barrels. Other stocks of motor fuel gained 55,000 barrels to 3,575,000.

Reporting refineries representing 92.2 per cent of refining capacity operated at 71.8 per cent of capacity, running to stills 2,376,000 barrels of crude daily, compared with 70.9 per cent the previous week.

Cracked gasoline production by stills representing 95.1 per cent of charging capacity averaged 503,000 barrels daily, compared with 477,000 barrels daily in the preceding week. Gas and fuel stocks gained 752,000 barrels to 127,776,000.

Crude oil production increased 36,900 barrels to 2,633,150 daily.

To Oppose Armour's New Capital Plan

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP) — A group of stockholders of Armour & Co. (Illinois) will oppose adoption of the company's capital readjustment plan, according to Eugene Frederick Roth, a New York attorney and spokesman for the dissenting holders.

Roth, in a statement, declared that "the net result of the proposal is to transfer the voting power and complete control of the present A and B common stockholders to the present holders of the preferred stock."

On the basis of asset valuations, Roth contended, the A and B stockholders should in any recapitalization, receive a much larger amount of new stock than was offered under the company's plan.

The plan announced a few days ago, is to be voted on by stockholders on Aug. 22.

Reorganization Plan Opposed

WASHINGTON, July 20 — An array of opposition from banks and insurance companies against the financial reorganization plan of St. Louis-San Francisco appeared at the opening of hearings on the plan before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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Traffic Sharply Up On Major Railroads

New York, July 20

THE first 13 major railroads to report car loadings of revenue freight originating on their own lines for the week ended July 15 loaded 262,614 cars, against 217,520 in the preceding week, which includes the Independence Day holiday, an increase of 20.7 per cent. The July 15 figure was 6 per cent greater than the 247,753 cars loaded by the roads in the week ended July 1, the previous loadings top for 1933.

Loadings on line by these 13 roads were 28.7 per cent ahead of their 1932 week figure of 204,023. On basis of these first reports the total car loadings for the country, to be published by the American Railway Association next Saturday, will total in the neighborhood of 650,000. If this should be the case, the Dow-Jones index will be about the same as it was in the week ended July 1, when it reached a 1932-1933 peak of 71.1 per cent. The Dow-Jones index is based on loadings for the past 15 years.

The increase over a year ago will be very close to the gain of 29.8 per cent shown in the week ended July 1.

General Electric Six Months Net 16 Cents a Share

NEW YORK, July 20—General Electric Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $5,953,605 after depreciation, interest, reserves, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on the special stock to 16 cents a share on the 28,945,927 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $8,940,701, or 27 cents a share, in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $3,114,795 after charges and taxes, equal to nine cents a share on the common, comparing with $2,838,810, or seven cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $3,788,278, or 11 cents a share, in the June quarter of the previous year.

Orders received in the first half of 1933 amounted to $61,051,502 compared with $58,708,712 in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30, last, orders received were $35,539,858, compared with $25,511,644 in the preceding quarter and $35,304,070 in the second quarter of the previous year.

Harriman National Bank Makes Payment

NEW YORK, July 20—Henry E. Cooper, conservator of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, has addressed a letter to depositors of the bank stating that, acting under the authority and instructions of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States he is now prepared to distribute a sum equal to 50 per cent of all claims against the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company as proved and allowed. Arrangements have also been made to provide for the same ratable distribution upon all additional liabilities which may be established against the bank at some future time.

The Manufacturers Trust Company has been designated by the secretary of Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency as the depositary of funds now being distributed.

Grain Futures Act Challenged

CHICAGO, July 20—Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Paddleford & Lamy, F. S. Lewis & Co. and James Bennett & Co. of Chicago have filed a petition in the District of Columbia Supreme Court challenging the validity of the Grain Futures Act. They ask that the Secretary of Agriculture and his agents be prohibited from requiring them to make reports of transactions in grain futures, including daily reports on their current transactions.

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The Editor's Puzzle

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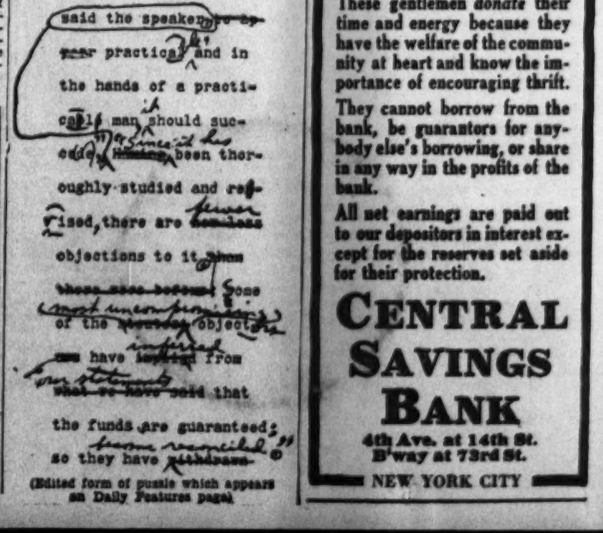

Publishes First Trust Prospectus Under Recent Act

Massachusetts Investors to Issue $5,000,000—Accepts Liability

The Massachusetts Investors Trust, a $21,000,000 mutual investment association organized in 1924, is issuing to the public a complete prospectus of the trust, in accordance with the new regulations of the Federal Trade Commission issued under the Federal Securities Act. Massachusetts Investors Trust thus not only becomes the first financial organization to file registration statement with the Federal Trade Commission under the provisions of the new Securities Act, but also the first financial organization to make public a complete detailed prospectus under the latest federal regulations. This action is taken in connection with qualifying with the Federal Trade Commission the sale by the trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust shares to the public.

The prospectus consists of 12 printed pages on regular legal size form, 8½x13¾. Heading the first page is the statement: "The trustees collectively and individually accept responsibilty for the accuracy of the information given in this prospectus to the full extent provided in the Federal Securities Act." This is in conspicuous contrast to the former "hedge" clause reading: "Statements in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information which we regard as accurate and reliable." This was the accepted practice before the Federal Securities Act became operative.

The capital or principal amounts paid into the trust for shares issued from the date of organization of the trust to June 30, 1933, plus amounts capitalized for shares issued as stock dividends and less amounts paid for shares purchased and retired during the same period totaled $31,192,325,70. The amount of shares covered by the present registration with the Federal Trade Commission is "such number of shares within the limit of authorized capitalization as shall be sold for $5,000,000."

In addition to the full description of the Massachusetts Investors Trust organization, the character of its business and its personnel, the prospectus contains a detailed description of the trust itself, giving in full all of the federal requirements.

United Founders Report

United Founders Corporation, in report for six months ended May 31, 1933, states consolidated net assets applicable to common stock as of May 31, last, based on then current market quotations or appraisals, and after eliminating all deferred charges and valuing intermediate credits at cost less reserves were $9,612,827, equal to $1.06 a share (par $1) on 9,001,156 shares of common stock. On Nov. 30, 1932, net assets were $6,808,567 or 75 cents a share on 9,010,848 common shares, including scrip, and on May 31, 1932, net assets were $4,724,469 or 52 cents a share on 9,010,848 common shares and scrip.

INCOME is KING

Safety, of course, is the prime requisite of a good investment. But after that what?

For nine out of ten security buyers, income is or should be, King.

The certainty of income is a great source of satisfaction and one of the most fundamental reasons for investment. Shares of Massachusetts Investors Trust have a record of 35 consecutive, quarterly dividends . . . an unbroken record since the creation of the Trust in 1924.

Write for full particulars.

Massachusetts Investors Trust
Net assets as of July 19, 1933, $21,830,437

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General Distributors
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These gentlemen *donate* their time and energy because they have the welfare of the community at heart and know the importance of encouraging thrift.

They cannot borrow from the bank, be guarantors for anybody else's borrowing, or share in any way in the profits of the bank.

All net earnings are paid out to our depositors in interest except for the reserves set aside for their protection.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

The Young Folks' Page

Hilda's Important Job

By CARILYN STEVENS

"ISN'T that great! The whole orchestra will be able to go to the contest!" Sally whispered to Hilda.

Mr. Reddy, the director of the Wamsut High School Orchestra, had just announced at assembly that sufficient funds had been raised by the townspeople to send the school orchestra to the annual contest of high school orchestras.

"Just think," Sally went on, "they'll see the fair in Chicago, too. They're going to stay there four days."

Hilda nodded her head. She wanted to be happy, too, and to join in Sally's enthusiasm. Usually she would have been glad, but about this it was different. She wanted to go to the fair so much. But she knew there was no chance for her. Her father had been out of work for most of the past two years. That's why they had lately moved to Wamsut—in the hope that he could get something to do. Sally could afford to be happy, Hilda thought bitterly. She was going with her father and mother. They were going to drive.

"It's too bad you're not in the orchestra, Hilda," Sally said as the two girls walked out of the school building together.

"Yes," Hilda answered, "I always wished that I could get in. They have awfully good times at rehearsals," she added wistfully.

Hilda was shy and retiring and it had been hard for her to make friends at the new school. Sally was about the only intimate friend she had.

"I haven't any talent for music," either, Hilda continued.

"Mr. Reddy says that anyone can learn to play some instrument," Sally protested.

"I know," replied Hilda, "but Father thinks I ought to spend my time on my art. He says he will do all he can to help me with this, but he can't very well afford to buy me an instrument just to have fun with."

"You have lots of talent in painting," Sally said generously. "All the teachers say so. Miss Jackson said she was going to exhibit some of your things at the public library this summer."

Usually this would have given Hilda a real glow. Today everything seemed gloomy.

"Yes but what good does it do anyone to be able to paint things," she said unhappily. "All they care about in Wamsut is the school orchestra. No one ever does anything for the art department. There are never any rehearsals or contests to go to or anything."

"Never mind, Hilda, honey, maybe you'll have a chance to go somewhere, too, this summer," said Sally, kissing her friend.

"Don't forget to stop for me for the school concert tonight," Sally called back as she turned down the street that led to her home.

Hilda walked along thoughtfully, swinging her book by its strap. School would be over this week with the long vacation ahead. Well, maybe she would get the position in Munsey's Art Store. That would be fun, anyway, she thought. She would love handling the pretty things, and learning about all the antique pieces and where they had come from. She knew Mr. Munsey had told the principal that he would take one of the high school girls for the summer and Miss Jackson had recommended her as the most talented girl in the art department. It will be almost as good as going to the fair, she tried to tell herself.

Marie Delmonte's News

Marie Delmonte caught up with her just as she was turning into her own yard. Marie was a senior.

"Aren't you glad that vacation's here, Hilda," Marie said. "What are you going to do this summer?"

"I—I'm not quite sure yet," Hilda answered hesitatingly.

"I'm going to work for Munsey's," Marie said breezily. "Isn't that great! I've just been over to talk with him about it. He said if I make good maybe it will be a permanent job. I'm quite thrilled about it!"

Hilda turned in through the gate. Unhappy, jealous, resentful thoughts were filling her consciousness. So Marie had got the job that she herself had wanted so much. Well, that was because Mr. Delmonte was on the schoolboard while her parents were just newcomers in Wamsut and didn't amount to anything, she thought bitterly.

"Hilda, Hilda, darling," her mother called as she passed the living-room door on her way to her own room. Hilda stopped.

"What is it, Mother?" she asked.

"I've some good news for you dear. Mrs. Van Allyn called up today to ask if you would like to help her this summer. She got your name from the school employment department."

"What does she want me to do, Mother?"

There was a hard crackle in Hilda's usually sweet voice.

"Just to help Ellen, the cook, with light housework. She says she is expecting a cousin to be with her for several weeks this summer and Ellen is so set in her ways that she may not take kindly to a permanent guest. Ellen is more like a housekeeper. She has been with them 20 years. Mrs. Van Allyn said—"

The color rushed to Hilda's cheeks and her brown eyes blazed dark through the angry tears that filled them.

"So I'm to be a household drudge this summer, am I? And wash someone else's dirty old pots and pans," she cried indignantly. "That's a grand piece of good news, I must say, Mother!"

Mrs. Compson looked up amazed. It was an unheard-of thing for her gentle little Hilda to fly into such a temper.

"But, darling, I thought you wanted work. You said that you would be so thankful for anything when we were talking about it. The Van Allyn's are such splendid people; it will be a privilege to be with them. And you've always said that you wished you might have a chance to go through their lovely home. I was sure you would be so happy about this, dear."

"Well, I'm not, Mother. I'm afraid of Mrs. Van Allyn; she's stiff and formal. Besides, I love pretty things and to go to nice places like other folks. Miss Jackson says I have such good taste and refined ideas. But what's the good of having them if I've got to spend my days doing horrid dirty old scrubby work. It just isn't fair a bit, that's all!"

Hilda threw her books down on the table with a bang and ran upstairs to her room. The pent-up storm broke and she lay on her bed sobbing, resentful, declaring, "It just isn't fair, it just isn't fair."

Her mother didn't call her to help with the dinner. When Tiny, her little sister, came up to tell her it was ready she said she didn't want anything to eat.

"I'm going to the school concert with Sally, Mother," she said when she came down an hour later. There was still the ugly little crackle in her voice and she didn't step inside the room to say good-night.

"Good-by, darling," her mother called to her, "have a good time."

Mrs. Compson spoke quietly. Hilda was grateful that her mother never pestered. Right now she was in no mood to be preached at. There are some things that people just have to work out for themselves and with Hilda this was one of them.

When Tiny ran up to her for a good-night kiss Hilda turned back and took her little sister into her arms. She hoped that Tiny would never feel as unhappy as she did.

The Two Flutes

"Ruth and Rose don't have very big parts, do they? They only came in twice with their flutes during that whole piece," Hilda said to Sally at the end of the first number.

"They don't amount to anything in the orchestra," she was telling herself, "but they are getting all the fun out of it."

"They haven't much to do but they are awfully important and they make the most of their parts. I heard Mr. Reddy say that no one attended to his business better than the Delmon twins. Just imagine what would happen if they squawked in at the wrong time, and it would likewise be one grand upset if they didn't pipe up when they ought to. I guess it's because everyone does his best that our orchestra always wins the contest. I guess every job is important, no matter how little it is," Sally declared.

The music began again and the girls stopped talking, but Hilda was not listeninig to the music. Sally's words kept ringing over and over again in her ears. She loved Sally dearly and was accustomed to heed what she said.

"I guess every job is important, no matter how little it is—I guess every job is important, no matter how little it is," rang the words in Hilda's ears. Of course it was true of the orchestra, she thought, that's why they came home every year with the honors. Maybe it was true of life, too. "Every job is important, no matter how little it is—every job is important, no matter how little it is."

The turmoil in Hilda's thoughts began to quiet down. Maybe the job at Mrs. Van Allyn's was important, too, as important to making things go right as the twins' flute playing was to the orchestra. Someone had to do it and do it well, and if he did it well, why of course then it would be an important job. If all did their jobs right, why of course—why it would all be perfect like the orchestra pieces. . . .

Hilda leaned over and squeezed Sally's hand.

"That was awfully nice, what you said about the flutes, Sally," she whispered.

"It's so, isn't it?" Sally answered briskly. She was more matter-of-fact than Hilda and not so sensitive. That was one reason they got along so well together.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"What Is It, Mother?" She Asked

SAND MAKES A GOOD POT CLEANSER — Keystone View Co.

On the Banks of the St. Lawrence River Boy Campers Find It Very Easy to Wash Their Pots With Sand. After Being on a Stake Over the Fire for an Hour or Two, They Certainly Do Get Full of Soot, and Sand Is an Excellent Cleanser. Here Is a Hint for Campers Who Want to Keep Things Clean.

Interesting Books About Tools and Hobbies

The Modern Handy Book for Boys, by Jack Bechdolt. Greenberg, New York. $1.50.

THIS Handy Book for Boys will prove a real treasure-trove for active, enterprising boys, especially for those whose chief delight is in "things to do and make." For the beginner, too, who has done little along these lines, it will serve as a useful introduction and valuable stimulus.

The author, Mr. Bechdolt, is a grownup boy who thoroughly enjoys activities of this kind himself, for we learn that he spends his spare time "making amateur movies, rigging up radio sets, giving puppet shows, camping, working in clay, collecting stamps and birds' nests, building boats, using a microscope and planning gardens." Quite a list.

The book is divided into six sections. The first, "Outdoor Adventures," includes such activities as Camping Out, Collecting and Collections, and a Home Museum; the second, "Outdoor Amusements," tells how to make all sorts of useful and amusing things for outdoor enjoyment. These include a rubber-tired raft, a wagon that will sail, kites of various descriptions, four designs for model planes, prehistoric monsters in paper, etc.

The remaining section of the book deals with indoor hobbies and amusements, special sections being devoted to "The Movies," the "Show Business," dealing with the making of puppets and marionettes, and including a play for these with full-stage directions; "Art and Craftmanship," such as linoleum engraving and modeling; and finally "Magic," dealing with tricks, illusions and jokes.

In all, Mr. Bechdolt has produced a wonderfully comprehensive and delightful book, just the sort of book that is needed today. For the time is approaching when not only boys, but grownup men and women will be faced with the delightful necessity of providing themselves with leisure-time activities, and for a number of such activities "The Modern Handy Book for Boys" will lay a useful foundation.

The Carpenter's Tool Chest, by Thomas Hibben. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.

The purpose of this unusual volume cannot perhaps be better described than in the author's own words in the preface to the book:

"This book was made for you, Tom, Hilton and Robert, that you might know something of the tools with which the world around you has been built and how these tools came to be. Then, too, I would like to have you know about the carpenters, how they have lived and worked, built bridges and boats and buildings down through the centuries. And while carpenters' work is more for boys than for girls I would like Jill and Barbara and Phyllis-Ann to read the book, too, for tools and the people who work with them are so important to us all our lives that I think we ought to know as much about them as we can."

Recalling the story of Robinson Crusoe, Mr. Hibben says, "He did not know that he would have to spend so many years upon the island, most of them alone, but he chose from all the ship's supplies those he thought would prove most useful to him. Would you have made so wise a choice as he? . . .

"Hardly a day passed that he did not find some use for his tools. In time he built a home, a storehouse for his goods and a stockade to protect him. And after much difficulty he even built a boat. The chest of carpenter's tools that he had saved became more precious to him than all the gold-filled boxes from the strongroom of the ship could possibly have been. It should not be necessary to be cast away on a desert island to realize how valuable are some of the simple things we have around us, but sometimes for the very reason that we have become so accustomed to them, we forget how important a part in our lives are such things as carpenter's tools."

The book is profusely illustrated with 200 illustrations in black and white by the author, among the most interesting being the plates showing the development of the hammer, square and level, saw, ax, drill and other implements, from their earliest crude forms to the latest modern tools, telling in themselves a wonderful story of man's development.

An interesting history of the guilds of the Middle Ages, with their strict discipline, is given, one curious prohibition being the use of any kind of glue, as every door and window must be fastened together with wooden pegs or iron bolts.

The book is written in easy, conversational style and is full of interesting and unexpected bits of information.

Accurate Placing in Lawn Tennis

By a Professional

WIDE vision is as much needed in games as elsewhere and, when attained, helps players to turn an ordinary type of game into something far more enjoyable.

It needs quick vision to place a ball correctly, and in helping young players one often notices a tendency to overlook this important point.

In a doubles game, players usually hit their balls within the 27ft. of a singles court, seldom using the additional 4½ft.—commonly called the "tram lines"—and hardly ever sending balls at wide angles across the court.

To improve their placing, players should realize that "angles" play a large part, especially in the doubles game. One has only to watch the "stars" running far out to the sides of the court to retrieve well-driven balls to realize that this is so.

Wide Angles

The first shot in which a wide angle can be used is the return of service. A good length ball, swung well away to the opposite tramlines, is a good opening to the rally which many players find easier to bring off from the left court than from the right. This opening in doubles means that the server has to make a well-placed return, particularly if the receiver has joined his partner at the net, both of whom must be alert to cover their sides of the net thoroughly, since a widely driven ball can be returned by a still wider one—over the net post or even outside being counted in as long as the ball lands inside the court.

In singles it is often unsafe to follow the ball to the net if it has been driven at a very wide angle, since it makes it difficult to cover the whole court, and the opponent is given the opportunity of getting his return past the player.

Another point to be remembered in the doubles game is that a widely driven ball separates one's opponents, leaving a vulnerable spot between them in the center of the court.

The Backhand Volley

A shot that young players should try to perfect as early as possible is the backhand volley, since, surprising as it may sound, it is to most people the easiest type of volley and one that can be widely angled between players. Two famous American players, William Allison and Mrs. Harper, have found the backhand volley a wonderful weapon. They use this shot continually, and in singles their opponents find that it is unwise to endeavor to pass them at the net on the backhand since they can both make a thrust-like movement which angles off the ball irretrievably.

Henri Cochet, the French star, seems to use all the angles that exist, frequently gaining a clever winner off a forehand drop-volley at an almost unbelievable angle.

As a preliminary, players should practice returning balls in the direction from which they come, increasing the angle gradually. When this is mastered they will learn the far more difficult task of taking balls from one angle and returning them to a totally different one.

The chief point to be remembered in the "smash" is that the ball should be sent at an angle out of reach of the opponent, otherwise good players will pick up even a well-driven ball. Lobs, drop-shots are useless unless well placed.

As the player improves and his game widens, his enjoyment and appreciation will correspondingly increase.

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps, postcards, photos, etc. Three styles, "Regular" for cards, large snapshots, etc., and "Junior" for single stamps, blocks, small prints, etc., in 6 colors, 100 to the package; Gold and Silver, 60 to the package. The new "Transparent" style gives full vision, 50 to the package. Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
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The Mail Bag

Launceston, Tasmania, Australia

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how fully I appreciate the letters in the Mail Bag section of the Monitor and I wish to convey hearty greetings to the staff of the Monitor and to all Mail Baggers.

My home town is Scottsdale, also a Tasmanian town; but of recent years I have been living in Launceston, the second largest town on the island. It is a beautiful city, typically Australian, situated in a delightful valley, and bordered by surrounding hills.

Tasmania, as you no doubt already know, is referred to as "The Gem of the Southern Seas."

I am a boy of 15 years of age, and but recently left "The Christian Brothers' College." My chief pastimes are: gymnastics (I belong to the Y. M. C. A.), and stamp collecting, and I shall be only too willing to answer all correspondence received on philately. I have many interesting specimens of Australian states, especially Tasmania, or Van Diemans Land, as it was formerly known.

I shall welcome pen friends from anywhere, but above all from America. Please accept this copy of "The Weekly Courier." James W. O'C.

[Thank you for the copy of "The Weekly Courier," James.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Thank you for the many good times I have had with the Mail Bag. I have enjoyed the varied letters from all over the world but was much surprised to read, in the excellent letter of Constance W. (April 6 issue of the Monitor) the following astonishing remarks: "My one great disappointment in California, or at least in this southern part, is the lack of bird-life. . . . Winter is our bird season here."

While I am no deep student of bird-life, it has been my delight for some years now, to watch and listen to the birds of southern California. All summer and winter I see many birds in our garden.

There is the sociable mockingbird. In April he expresses his joy with such energy that his song proclaims the coming of spring to us and we feel as you do in the East, when you see your first robin. It is extremely entertaining to watch the mocker; he is such a clown.

The mockingbird stays with us summer and winter as does also the little chickadee. This friendly little fellow, with his tiny black and white striped cap, we have learned to love dearly. He does not sing but I love to hear his call of "chickadee-dee."

There are some little titmice, of which I know very little except that they love to swing on our clothes lines and look at me until they spy a moth, or tiny insect, whereupon they dart down after it. This tit is mostly black with a cunning little cock on his head.

Oh, and there is the smallest of birds—the humming birds. They hang in our summer air like precious jewels. I have never seen them in our garden in the winter. I am told that they go to Arizona, Mexico, or farther south. They like to visit gardens where there are larkspurs and columbine growing. I have often noticed the hummer making a "noise" but never thought of it as a "song" until I read H. W. Meyers' book, "Western Birds."

There are bluebirds, yellow warblers, and orioles in our garden, too. In our foothills are the robins, who do not seem to favor our city. I have seen gorgeous goldfinch, warblers, and tanagers in the woods, and more somberly dressed juncos and quail; and many kinds of interesting sea birds at the shore.

I do hope Constance W., and others, too, will have the joy of finding some of these feathered friends this summer. With best wishes,

E. Evelyn R.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I should like very much to hear from anyone in Havana, Cristobal, Colon, or Panama. Since I am contemplating a trip to the Canal Zone, I think it would be interesting to exchange letters. In return for information about that part of our continent, I shall be glad to tell about our wonderful Century of Progress Fair here in Chicago which has been attended by more than four million visitors to date.

I am one of the "over twenties" and am interested in sports, including swimming and hiking, in travel, art, and many other subjects.

Helen M.

Near Southport, England

Dear Editor:

I have been asked to write to the Mail Bag on behalf of a group of girls in our school. Every Wednesday morning we have a class in which we report on the current news of various countries. Each girl represents a country and the countries are divided into groups.

Our group is the British Empire group and we would be very glad if any girls who live in any part of the British Empire would write and give us information about their country.

The country I reprezent is India and I should be especially glad if any Mail Bagger would tell me anything about that country. Other girls represent England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, South Africa, Australasia, Canada, Egypt, the West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras.

Each group has a notice board upon which pictures and maps are pinned. These classes are especially helpful because in them we hear news which we would otherwise have passed by.

If anybody could send any news, I would be very glad to write back and tell them all about our school activities or anything else about school life in England. Hoping to have some replies soon,

Phyllis K.

Reading, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I answered one letter from a girl in England, and I'm enjoying our correspondence so much that I would like to hear from girls in our own country also. I am 12 years old.

Reading has a population of more than 125,000. It is surrounded by beautiful wooded hills and is located on the Schuykill River. The latter is an Indian name and means "Hiding Place." We have a beautiful skyline boulevard from which you can see the entire city and miles of surrounding country.

Reading is a great industrial city. Most of the silk hosiery manufactured in our country comes from our city. It is also a great iron center.

My hobbies are reading, swimming and going to movies. I am also interested in art. In summer time I go to camp in the Blue Mountains. Hoping to hear from other Mail Baggers,

Elsiemae B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Gladys B. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Australia and New Zealand.

Katherine M. (12), [illegible]wood, Calif.

Helene S. (10), [illegible] Australia—Interested in dancing [illegible]sports.

Florence S. (17), Pitt[illegible]sh, Queensland, Australia.

Connie C., Burquitlam, B. C., Canada—Interesteid in travel, sport and literature.

From Boys

Joe R. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in palaces and castles.

Maynard H. (13), Oakland, Calif.

Russell F. (13), Gordon, N. S. W., Australia—Boy Scout, interested in music, chess and stamp collecting.

Dick U. (13), Spokane, Wash.—Interested in stamps and foreign countries.

Albert S., Edwardsville, Ill.—Interested in stamps.

Over 20

Jascott M., Lagos, Nigeria, Africa (native African)—Fond of reading The Christian Science Monitor, and a stamp collector.

Lorena O., Duluth, Minn.—Interested in Mail Bag groups. Would like to know if there is one in Duluth.

Mary M., Gisborne, N. Z.—Interested in the theater.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

A Flower Clock

THERE are many kinds of clocks, from the daintiest little ones to stately grandfather clocks, but did you ever hear of a clock of flowers? There is such a clock in a playground of one of Philadelphia's suburbs. It is made of different kinds of odd flowers that turn their heads toward the sun at a certain hour in the day.

This circular clock is 30 feet in diameter and has 12 pie-shaped sections, one for each hour of the day. In each section grows a different kind of flower. You can tell what time of day it is by looking to see which section of the flower clock is "awake" and is looking toward the sun. The other sections will all have their petals closed until it is their turn to open.

The blossoms are beautiful in colors of pink, yellow, purple, blue, red and white. The plants have been imported from England, Germany and France.

At 6 o'clock in the morning, Hawkweed starts the day.
At 7, comes Marigold.
At 8, Venus's Looking Glass.
At 9, Corn Marigold.
At 10, Clovewort.
At 11, Mountain Dandelion.
At 12, Fig Marigold.
At 1, Carnations.
At 2, Pyrethrum Corymbosum.
At 3, Red Hawkweed.
At 4, Lady of the Night.
At 5, The English Catchfly.

Then all the flowers go to sleep for the night and wait for Hawkweed to start the next day. Isn't this a happy clock to have in a playground? It has been dedicated to "Childhood's Hours of Play" and is a joy to the children of the neighborhood.

CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

Children's Country Club
of Packard Manor School

Boys and Girls 2 to 12. Lake-front estate adjacent to Chautauqua Institution. Carefully developed program. Karl Heinrich, head of Pittsburgh Civic Ballet, in charge of Dance Art. Land, water sports, riding. Weekly rates.

HILDA HEATH DE MARKO, Director, P. O. Box M, Chautauqua, N. Y.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Summer Camp for BOYS
July 3rd to August 13th
on Catalina Island
Ideal Program of Vacation Activities for building character and physique.
Black-Foxe Military Academy
Address the REGISTRAR, 637 No. Wilcox Avenue, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

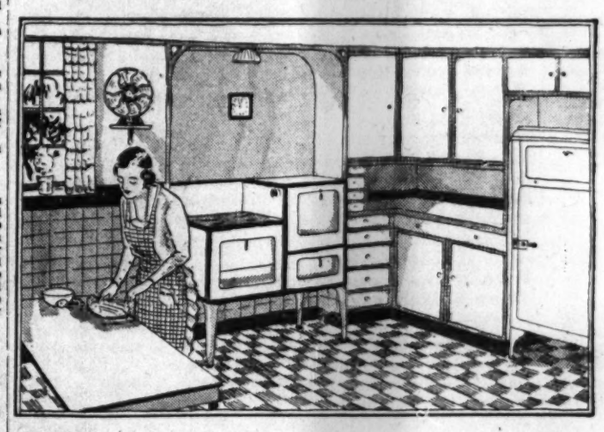
A few openings available for August
CAMP BECKET
IN THE BERKSHIRES
31st Season—Aug. 1-Sept. 1
A non-profit, character-building camp. All sports; wild life sanctuary. Extremely low rates. Write State Exec. Comm., Y. M. C. A., 167 Tremont St., Boston, or Tel. Hancock 5470.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Sea Pines Camp for Girls
27th Year
Four units; separate programs. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback riding. Guest House. Golf. Winter School.
FAITH BICKFORD, Director
Box M Brewster, Mass.

Camp Waukesha

FARMINGTON FALLS, MAINE
offers a greatly reduced rate for August. All sports including horseback-riding. For further information consult Miss M. L. KINNEY, 94 Sycamore St., BELMONT, MASS. Tel. Belmont 0712-M.



Kitchen Comfort

What joy there is in having your kitchen equipped with an automatic refrigerator, electric fan and one of the new insulated gas or electric stoves! Despite warm weather, your work room will be always comfortable.

The fan keeps the air circulating and the range so holds the heat that little escapes to raise the temperature of the room.

Scores of delicious summer dishes are made possible by automatic gas or electric refrigeration. Moreover, a considerable saving of money is possible because the protection afforded to milk, butter, fruits, vegetables and other perishable foods makes quantity buying practical.

You can obtain information about these kitchen aids from gas and electric supply stores, hardware dealers, department stores and the retail stores of public utility companies that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Roosevelt's Forestry Project Winning Praise of Skeptics

(Continued from Page 1)

"wood ticks" in these camps had been paid their $5 out of the $30-a-month they earn, they had bought out all stocks of candy, gum, and soft drinks in the towns. On Saturday afternoon, dozens of them hike five or eight miles into town, hoping, of course, that fishermen, ranchers, or truck drivers will recognize the "sign of the jerked thumb." In town, they play pool, cards, gossip with townspeople, and "see the sights" that can be seen in a backwoods town.

One of the lads, after making a purchase in an Elk River store, received a silver dollar. He looked at it intently, read the inscriptions, and "hefted" the piece in his palm. Apparently perplexed, he inquired of one of his buddies, "Say, Fred, is this thing any good?"

One chap, who apparently never had traveled on a street or highway that wasn't paved, contemplated the dirt road over which he and a score of others were being transported to campsite in an army truck. Finally he burst out with, "What the heck makes the road smoke so?"

Characteristic of the boys in this section, most of whom came from New York and New Jersey, is the fear of getting lost in the woods. Some of the camps are situated in virgin forest, and others, on cutover lands, are surrounded by terrains so perplexing to lads who have been raised in eastern cities.

One lad in a camp near Clarkia wandered into the woods about a quarter mile from his camp and thought himself lost. He wildly shouted the number of his camp until a forest service man discovered what all the racket was for. Association with woods-wise forest service workers and three weeks of experience in the woods have largely overcome this fear.

Amusing to settlers in the hills, but natural to one who has led an urban life, is the habit some of the "wood ticks" have of dressing up in good clothes and "going to town"—even though the town is just a village. On Saturday, when nobody works in the camps, one sees many of the lads, dressed in good-looking—though probably inexpensive—suits, walking or hitchhiking five or ten miles along a dusty dirt road cut through virgin timber or scrubby cut-over land, just to satisfy the longing for the noise, bustle, hurry, excitement, and crowds of the city. These western backwoods towns are poor substitutes for Newark, Brooklyn, Jersey City—but they help some when a fellow gets homesick for the East.

Most of the forest service men, who are attached to the camps and who have charge of the C. C. C. crews during the daytime, are patient, sympathetic, helpful. They try to understand the momentous change that has been made in the habits and routine of these city-bred lads. One ranger opined that "these kids are probably learning the woods faster than I'd learn how to cross the street in New York." Most of the lads are eager to learn the wealth of knowledge the woodsmen can disclose on botany, entomology, natural history, fishing, hunting, riding, western folklore history of place names, geography.

Some of the forestry men, especially those who were given crews that have not proved too efficient or too satisfied, aren't enthusiastic. "These kids work only six hours a day for five days—and they don't work much even then," remarked one of the men, who had stopped to chat with a couple of fishermen while he was on a hike "over the ridge" to one of the camps.

Many of the "wood ticks" are employed in helping curb the blister rust which threatens to wipe out the magnificent stand of white pine in Idaho. The work largely consists in finding and destroying the wild gooseberry and currant bushes, which are hosts to the blister rust and the media by which it spreads.

Teaching the Boys

"We sure had a time teaching some of these fellows how to tell a gooseberry bush when they see one," exclaimed one forestry inspector we met at a clear spring in a homestead clearing which was surrounded by beautiful white pines, some of which displayed the fatal "red flags" of the blister rust. "By George, if you don't watch them close," he asserted, "some of those guys would pull up the pine trees and leave the currants!"

Despite such talk, one sees plenty of evidence of the good work the "tree troopers" are accomplishing. When high water in the Methow River threatened to eat around a dam and sweep away two towns and seven bridges, the boys worked for three days and nights filling sand bags and placing them to check the torrent. A miserable dirt road, which leads up the St. Maries Valley above Clarkia, formerly so narrow that passing was impossible save in a few places, is already an improved forest road over which trucks pass at good speed. Everywhere in the woods, one sees the progress being made in eradicating the blister rust.

The forests, however, do not receive all of the benefits accruing from the sojourn of the "wood ticks." Business generally has picked up. Restaurants have opened, some towns gave "open house" celebrations for the boys, and some small settlements plan to open week-end movies. The stupendous amount of supplies necessary to maintain the camps has greatly benefited local dealers, for most of the material is purchased within the area. One local lumber dealer delivered 250,000 feet of lumber, 306 rolls of roofing paper, nails and screens to five camps in the Bovill-Elk River district. The dealer paid out $1600 to local dairy is supplying 10,000 pounds of butter; a local meat market has the contract to provide 7880 pounds of lard.

Cash Registers Ringing

Recent purchases, made by the district headquarters, rang up about $50,000 on cash registers of dealers hereabouts. The orders included: 250 gallons of vinegar, 12,500 dozen eggs, 18,750 pounds of butter, 4690 pounds of white beans, 93,750 pounds of potatoes, 250 gallons of pickles, fresh chicken, beef, and pork, sugar, sirup, cocoa, coffee, fresh beans, peas, prunes, corn, and tomatoes. This increased business helps the growing optimism that better times are approaching fast.

You cannot gather 10,000 young men who have been battered about by adversity for years, put them in undeveloped country and expect all to keep the peace.

On the whole, though, residents in the area have expected that some unsocial acts would be done. Considering the thousands of men in the area, the mischief has been surprisingly inconsequential.

What is most important and most significant is the change that many of the lads have experienced. Soon after their arrival, many of the boys at one camp were spellbound by the majesty of the scenery. The camp is in a narrow valley beside a rushing, cold trout stream, and pine-clad hills scent the air with that cool, "woodsy" odor. Early, those first few mornings, the New Yorkers stood enthralled as they beheld the colorful sunrise between the hills to the east, and listened to the melodious noises of the forest at daybreak.

Then and there, many a sophisticated young man resolved, as one of the lads at Camp 42 expressed it: "It isn't the $30 a month that matters; I'd work for nothing sooner than leave this country. I sleep like a log, the food is good and plenty of it—and everything is so quiet and peaceful around here that a guy can get a chance to think, for once in my life!"

Extension of Agenda Sought for Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Montevideo, caused merely a "cynical smile and a shrug of the shoulders."

Finds Vagueness in Program

To quote Señor Montez in full: "So much could have, and so little has, been accomplished. That is why many parts of the continents place little importance in the coming meeting. The long-waited program, or agenda, the product of many months of consideration and study, has been released, and, to the great disappointment of many persons, it fails to embody in concise, clear-cut, and frank terms, the most pressing, vital, and throbbing problems relating to the destinies of 21 nations and the welfare of some 250,000,000 persons."

"At no time in the history of the Americas could a program for an international conference less afford to be as academic and as vague as the one drawn up. True, the chapters devoted to the organization of peace, and to economic and financial problems, offer sufficient amplitude for a forward-looking, realistic, and courageous viewpoint. Also, certain optimists predict a gathering filled with surprising motions. They envisage a sober, well-prepared assemblage fully conscious of the transcendental changes taking place in their midst, and well aware of the opportunities that could be theirs for laying the much-needed foundation for effective continental team work."

Lists Pressing Problems

Señor Mortez, however, carefully explained that, because of past performance, the forthcoming Pan-American Conference was headed for the rocks unless policies, inter-continental in effect—politically and economically, were adopted upon these major subjects:

1. Public debts, involving refundings, remission of unpaid interest, conversions, etc., between nations and bondholders committees; policies that should receive immediate consideration that the attitude of the United States toward future loans should be understood.

2. Direct foreign investments involving the exploitation of national resources by foreign capital, and the taking away of profits for the exclusive use of the concessionaires, leaving only a meager return, like export taxes, to establish false favorable trade balances.

Conditions like these, he said, held certain Latin-American countries in veritable economic peonage, retarded internal development, and forced such nations forever to keep on borrowing money. He believed that the American republics should make a joint declaration of enlightened economic fundamentals regarding foreign money used for investments. Through this new program, covering domestic purposes, he saw an increase in the purchasing power of the peoples and the harmonious progress of the nations, since the profits obtained by foreign capital would be just and partially reinvested in those countries from which profits were derived.

Would Enlarge Union's Scope

Señor Mortez declared that so long as the masses in the Western Hemisphere remained in a condition of economic servitude, and so long as wealth remained a patrimony for the few, there was being stored explosive wrath that some day might easily shatter the "flimsy structure of inter-American understanding."

He was not, however, certain that this would occur, and through the Pan American Union, here in Washington, he saw a medium for adjusting such troublesome problems. He praised the union for what it had accomplished, but he sincerely declared that "its machinery must be overhauled." He believed that the union must enlarge the scope of its activities to include political issues.

Program of Agreements

"Call it," he said, "entente, or League of American Nations. The name does not matter. Results are what will count. Its constitution should be based upon cold, realistic considerations, rather than on idealistic, Utopian fancies. The rights and duties of its members should be clearly outlined. Its aim should be for the welfare of millions of human beings. It should evolve sound, economic continental policies."

Such a union, he said, would take under consideration:

1. A continental economic agreement.

2. Regional economic agreements among nations whose natural resources might complement one another; that is, agricultural countries would treat with mineral-producing nations. And there would also be agreements among republics producing similar products.

3. A continental economic planning board, and regional and national planning boards, that would control production, avoid waste and ruinous competition, obtain adequate marketing facilities within and without the continental unit, improve agriculture, and harmonize national and continental interests.

4. A central financing organization to remove financial transactions from politics, conduct credit operations, distribute financial settlements, direct and market issues, and carry on all operations related to the service of national debts—funds to be contributed by Federal Reserve and central banks, private commercial banking houses, commercial banks, and private individuals.

5. A forward-looking, realistic code of international law, both private and public, based on revaluated ideas and redefined concepts of sovereignty, international responsibility, and the rights of the states. The whole to rest on the interdependence of nations.

6. The establishment of a permanent Inter-American Court.

Utopian dreams? Idealistic impossibilities? Señor Mortez says, "No." He argues that pessimistic reactions against such a program will be merely thin disguises for persons determined to travel in the opposite direction.

[The second article on this subject will appear July 27.]

Humanity's Need First, Canadian Speaker Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—"Where there is a conflict between property rights on one hand and the needs of men, women and children on the other hand, the needs of the latter must be given first place," Mr. J. S. Woodsworth said in an address at the School for the Blind in Halifax. He stated this as the fundamental of the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation. The speaker told his large audience that only a transition to a socialistic system would lift the Canadian people from their present position of poverty, distress and insecurity. Mr. Woodsworth urged them to act now that such an end might be achieved in a peaceable manner.

Explaining to his audience the methods by which Socialism could be achieved in this country, Mr. Woodsworth advocated the assumption by the Government of the banking system of the country and the taking over of the natural resources of the nation and the development of them to meet the needs of the Canadian people. Both the Liberals and the Conservatives, he stated, were bitterly opposed to such a plan, because both were anxious to keep the old system.

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Comfort, Joy and Companionship for each day

A delightful feature of the new Christian Science Hymnal is that it carries a choice of songs suiting every right occasion. Among the many who have expressed their appreciation for the Hymnal are those who state that they are finding it a friend indeed, to whom they are confidently turning often for encouragement and inspiration.

Family groups are knit closer by joyously singing these hymns that bring increasing harmony and love into the home. Pleasure in the Hymnal is multiplied many fold when friends discover together the rich treasures it contains . . . the beautiful new settings for familiar poems . . . the great masters represented there, such as Haydn, Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Handel, Mozart . . . and the modern composers, Percy Whitlock, Thalben-Ball and others.

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Singing the hymns at home, where one may unhesitatingly express the enthusiasm that they inspire, may uncover a musical ability which had previously lain dormant, unrecognized. What a joy to know one can contribute ably to the beauty and perfection of the congregational singing which is an important part of the church services.

Worthy indeed is the new Hymnal of being chosen as a precious gift to commemorate a deep friendship, for it brings to a loved one comfort, joy and companionship for each day.

It is available in a choice of beautiful bindings:

Blue or brown cloth $1.75
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New Enlarged Christian Science Hymnal—628 Pages
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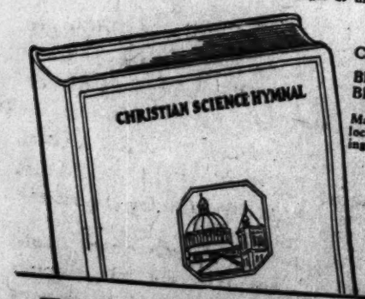

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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EXTRA MONEY easily earned selling finest $1-folder $1! Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; reveals complete line; large commissions. DORNLA CO., 9-15, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $10,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which employers secure executives for positions of the salary indicated; the procedure is individualized to satisfy every personal requirement and identify superior present position executives and technical help; send only particulars of your requirements. KIXBY, INC., 110 Delaware Building, Buffalo, New York.

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TOLEDO, O.—A home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 2128 Collingwood Ave. Mich. L. MEYRICK. 24-5093.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olowait brassieres, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-33, Watertown, New York.

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See Pines on Cape Cod

Delightful guest holidays on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; boating, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; tennis courts; outdoor life week up. Brewster, Mass.

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APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
344 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, $35 to $50
Unfurnished and bath; rent...
1681 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath; $75.
99 Pierce—2 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths, $60.
11-15 Fenelon Street—1 and 2 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—2 rooms, $35 to $60
Kitchenette and baths; rent...
Apply to Super's on Premises or
CHAS. F. CUSHING
380 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7940

BROOKLINE, MASS. 19 Hamilton Road—4 and 5-room apartments. American adults only. Tel. Aspinwall 2276.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass. Tel. STAdium 2783—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 1-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st), near Riverside Drive—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-2043.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 21 West 11th Street, lower Fifth Avenue section—Beautiful rooms, 2 baths, elevator; quiet, dignified; owner management; reasonable. ALgonquin 4-6199.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—10-room cottage, furnished, all improvements, garage, boathouse; very reasonable to right party. Write H. FELTZ, Landing, N. J., Tel. Mountaintop 91-J.

TO LET, BARNSTABLE, Cape Cod. Bungalow accommodates 5; electricity, plumbing, screened porch, private beach; available Aug. 1. Dedham 0943—or Box 8-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

"GREEN SHADOWS" OLD LYME, CONN. Modern rooms, excellent food; season June 15 to Sept. 15. Lyme 238-3.

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; all conveniences; attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

DRESSMAKING

MISS HELEN R. DEWEY, formerly with Maison Alice Louise, DRESSMAKING and ALTERATIONS, 189 Center Ave.; N. R. 7615; New Rochelle, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FURNITURE

FINE colonial, English, French furniture from wealthy homes very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 220 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bayalton Garage; cars stored with or without service; Sociony Gas. 1398 Atlantic Ave. Lafayette 3-0700.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP. Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. Fritz Lieberknecht, Eugene and Nellie Permanent Waving. Marcel Waving. 324 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Com. 7344.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ADIRONDACK boys' camp, 19th season, wishes competent Christian science counsellor with small following for August; modest rates; offers salary; prefer party desirous of returning future seasons. Camp REDONDO, Middle Grove, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW DORP, S. I., N. Y.—Fine old home, corner, plot 100x100, view of water; 1 mile to beach; 10 rooms, steam heat, electric refrigerator; garden; near railroad station, commutation tickets to City $5.70 monthly. Furnished or unfurnished $60 monthly, or in exchange for boarding owner, a cultured gentleman of 62 years, widower; Christian Scientist preferred. For appointment call Dongan Hills 6-0323. Write ERNST KOOH.

MINING CLAIMS

SHIRLEY KING, A. M. E. I. C. Ontario and Dominion Land Surveyor. All work relating to Mining Claims; located after; will make preliminary report, contract assessment work, SURVEY claims or stake new ones; particularly Ontario, Quebec, North West Territories. 126 Redpath Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., 3 afternoons or evenings. Write Box W-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's pleasant private office 3 days a week; also evenings. Room 1809, 551 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 2-3061.

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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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FAIRFIELD FARMS, Great Barrington, Mass., Route 17. Tel. 32-W—Permanent or transient guests; delightful rooms, home cooking; golf, tennis; rates moderate. Mrs. W. H. WEBSTER.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills overlooking mountains; year around; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

LOCUST HILL INN, LUDLOW, VT., Colonial house, main highway, Route 103, in Green Mountain lake region, halfway between Boston ad Montreal; saddle horses available; tourists and permanent guests. Reasonable rates. MRS. HELEN J. BARTON, Prop.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
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Attractive single 6 rooms, 2-car garage, acre of land, near center of town; $8000 value, now $5800 for quick sale. Pfoote Bank, Needham 0111.
Office Telephone NANUET 219 Residence Telephones NYACK 156
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ROCKLAND COUNTY PROPERTIES
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BROOKLINE, FRIENDLY HOME—In a private family; quiet, desirable room; delicious food. Asp. 6243.

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Unfurnished and bath; rent...
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LADY wants board in pleasant home in or near Boston; state price and location in first letter urgent. DOUGLASS, 215 West 98th St., New York City.

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BOSTON, MASS., 75 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Cool, homelike rooms near The Mother Church. MRS. JANE M. MacINTOSH. Com. 3234.

BOSTON, 633 Beacon—Comfortable, cool rooms adjoining bath, $4; transients accommodated; like home; privileges; convenient. Call Kenmore 8701.

GILLESPIE, JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 88-20 164th Street, corner room, adjoining bath; 15 min. to Times Square. F. F. BATSTONE.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., WYKAGL SECTION, near station and club—One large room and private bath, also a small room; board optional. Tel. N. R. 2803.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (110 M)—Cozy furnished suite; bath; attractive large single, suitable 2; 10th floor; summer rates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 39 Atkinson Street—Pleasant, airy, housekeeping rooms; double $5, single $3; meals if desired. MRS. FAITH SCHRIBER. MISS GRACE MERZ.

WELLESLEY, MASS., 84 Linden Street—Two single or double rooms, easy commuting; swimming pool; no objection to children; private family; business people preferred; meals if desired. Wellesley 2045.

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WANTED by Sept. 1st, room or small apartment near Newtonville railroad station. 8-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO—University-law grad, 26, desires business opportunity; highest integrity. MUI 3248, CL. 912 Eddy Road.

EXPERIENCED office man desires position with future; excellent references furnished. Reply Box R-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EXPORT MAN—SPANISH correspondent, translator, invoices, traveling salesman. Write Box D-17, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

LANDSCAPE gardener, U. S. and European references, all around handy man; go anywhere; single, age 32, Slovakian. MICHAEL J. KMENT, 423 East 73rd St., New York City.

MECHANICAL engineer, experienced sales estimate, printing machinery, machine tools, cellophane bag design development. Box X-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework, experienced, colored; plain cooking; city, country; Christian Scientist preferred; willing and dependable; references. Edgecombe 4-1625. N. Y. C.

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BOATING, bathing, fishing, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken. Rates $12 per week. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, N. H.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Vicinity Asbury—Country estate; free auto transportation to bathing; tennis; booklet; $14-$18. REdbank 283.

THE GREEN DOOR INN in beautiful old Haverhill, N. H.—Weekly rates $15 single room to $25 large room with bath.

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Our selections are based on good lines, good workmanship and simplicity. The qualities that make for beauty in any field, in any period the world over.

Thompson's
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MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
July Clearance
Is Now Going On
Don't Miss This

HOWLAND'S
71st Mill End Sale
Ends Saturday Night, July 22

JACK F. STUART
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Special attention given to repairing
219 GILBERT ST. Phone 3-4853

Stoddard G. Goodsell
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WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Bellew's Beauty Salon
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
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PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
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Plumbing and Heating
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Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
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JOHN B. GOODWIN
JAMES P. WEIR
have a BARN at 125 King St., Port Chester. They are offering AT PRIVATE SALE a beautiful collection of AMERICAN and ENGLISH ANTIQUES. Also new ideas for the decorative use of old things. Special Garden Furniture.

Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
BERGERON'S PHARMACY
32 West Putnam Ave. Tel. Greenwich 228

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

Buy All Your Notions at
R. S. Reynolds & Co.
You pay no more and receive Christmas Club Thrifties.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. Telephone 1800—1801

ALAN CARR
49 W. PUTNAM AVENUE
Announces His Seasonal Clearance
Interesting—if your summer wardrobe has become a bit dull.
SIZES 14-44

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CRACKERS or COOKIES
PEEK FREAN make them
CAVIAR PUFFS ✲ ASSORTED CHEESE CRACKERS
CRACKERS ✲ CHEDDAR CHEESE CRACKERS
or Soups ✲ TWIGLETS, for Salads
✲ CRISP BREAD
Many Assortments of Cookies
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

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COAL OIL COKE
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(A General Motors Value)
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SHOES PROPERLY REBUILT
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AUTHENTIC SPORT SHOES
For Men and Women
LOCKER ROOM SANDLES
GOOD TENNIS SHOES
(Made in U. S. A.)
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
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ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
PREMIUMS FINANCED
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Midsummer Sale
ENNA JETTICK
$2.95 $3.45
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Clearance Sale on all merchandise before our annual closing for the month of August.

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Phone Nepperhan 4900

Daily Features

All Nature

Ovenbird

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ovenbird is a thrushlike ground bird of heavy woods, and it spends all day and part of the night in calling upon teachers to "teach." *Teacher, teacher, teacher, teacher, teach,* it seems to say, according to Burroughs, all the while raising the inflection of its voice until the wood folk hear the ending fairly screamed at them. Some interpret it as *quicha, quicha, quicha, quicha;* but the former interpretation is perhaps the best known, and is the reason for the colloquial name of "teacher bird."

One look at the nest, if you are fortunate enough to find one, will explain why the inhabitant is called the ovenbird. Built of dry leaves and grasses mainly, arranged in compact form with a built-in roof of similar material, it looks to the fanciful eye like a miniature old-fashioned oven. The lining is of soft grasses and hairs. Both parents labor at its construction. When it is finished, from three to five creamy eggs are laid. They are spotted with reddish-brown and, occasionally, with lavender. The markings are most prominent at the larger end.

It is surprising to find in the accounts of the natural history of ground birds, descriptions in great detail, showing intensive study on the part of the writer, followed by an indication of tragedy in the words, "Something destroyed the nest shortly afterward." It is well to learn that when nests of this sort are found, they should not be touched nor watched for any length of time. Countless predatory animals have learned that trails made by men through the woods often lead to food or prey of some sort.

Like the whippoorwill and the triple-tonguing veery bugler, the ovenbird is often heard, but seldom seen. Only by patient searching can the little chap be traced to its perch on some low branch, or be seen pacing the forest floor with wings folded and short, stubby tail curiously tipping.

The upper parts are an olive-green, with just a tinge of yellow; the crown of the head is an orange-brown, with two narrow, black stripes running from the bill to the nape; the white underparts and the breast and sides of the body are streaked with dark olive-brown.

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Any Day Now

Courtesy Indianapolis News
Four Centuries of Progress

Courtesy San Francisco Chronicle
The Real Reformer

Courtesy Los Angeles Times
Still Pegging Away!

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
The Presidential Smile

Courtesy New York Evening Post
It Can Be Done

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

How to Enjoy a Movie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

AFTER dining at a fashionable down town café, a lady and her escort, a municipal department superintendent, turned toward one of the high-priced theaters where a special feature film was being shown.

On the way they passed a laborer and a small boy, who stood gazing wistfully in the window of a large produce house. As the child pointed to a tempting cut of meat he spoke, in a foreign tongue, to his father. Slowly and discouragingly the man replied to the boy.

The couple had gone but a short distance when the escort excused himself and hurriedly retraced his steps. After a few brief questions, asked and answered in his own language, the laborer was left staring incredulously at the banknote in his hand.

As the man rejoined his friend, he explained that he understood Polish. He had overheard the boy ask his father if they did not have money enough to buy a little food for his mother and the wee baby; and the father had replied that he had not even one penny.

"And," added the man, "I was ashamed to find he was among those dismissed on a blanket order from my own department some weeks ago. However he shall be reinstated tomorrow. So now let us go in and enjoy this picture."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sacrament (O. M. H.)—The correspondent writes:

The origin of the word "sacrament" interests me, inasmuch as it appears to have been coined from two Latin words, *sacer*, "holy," and *mens*, "mind." Dictionaries, however, do not support this presumption, even those of Latin, Italian, Spanish, and French. Nevertheless, it would seem reasonable that a soldier's oath would indicate his state of mind.

The theory is interesting, but without foundation. The Latin suffix *mentum* was used to make nouns from verbs. The verb back of Latin *sacramentum* was *sacrare*, "to dedicate" (from *sacer*, "sacred"). Compare, for example, our "figment" with Latin *figmentum* (the Latin verb used as a base being *fingere*, "to feign").

The suffix *mentum* passed into French has *-ment*. Compare our "accomplishment" with French *accomplissment*," our "amusement" with French "*amusement*," etc.

A Cruce Salus (L. S. A.)—This Latin phrase means "salvation by the cross." It is used as the title of an article on page 293 of "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy.

Veritas Odium Parit (L. S. A.)—Latin for "Truth brings forth hatred." This is used as the title of an article on page 245 of the book mentioned above.

Necessary, dictionary (Mrs. E. J. L.)—The accent is on the first syllable, in each instance, but the quick-long *a* is not to be slighted.

Commandment (Mrs. E. J. L.)—The *a* is intermediate (one dot) as in *ask*.

Promisedst (Mrs. E. J. L.)—*Prom'-is-edst*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

LOVE always makes those eloquent that have it.—CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

In Lighter Vein

Something to Send

Frugal Lad: "Darling, I can't express what I wish for you."

Bright Lass: "Why don't you try the parcel post?"

London Opinion

Lady: "I can't decide whether to take it or not. I'd like to sleep on it."

Efficiency

Manager (to clerk): "What are you doing with your feet on the desk?"

Clerk: "Economy, sir. I've lost my eraser and I'm using my rubber heels."—*Pearson's.*

Frank Office Boy

The Boss had told the joke in his usual inimitable style.

Although I remembered hearing it when I was at college, I laughed uproariously.

Tears were in the eyes of the junior clerk, the typist had to stop typing in a fit of giggles, and even the clock seemed to have a grin on its ugly dial.

In fact, the whole staff were helpless with merriment—except Smith, the office boy.

He was starting another job on the following Monday. — *London Opinion.*

Explicit

Motorist: "Is it far to the next town?"

Native: "Well, it seems further than it is, but you'll find it isn't."—*Pathfinder.*

Aha!

"When water becomes ice, what great change takes place?" asked the professor.

"Well, sir," stammered the freshman, "I think the greatest change is in the price."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Yesterday the Boss called and called Sponge—
And I sniffed and looked everywhere for her—
But no trace of her could we find anywhere—
Finally the Boss's mother and Dad had to start home without her—
"It seems too bad," I said to ol' Jerry, because it was only yesterday that she was wishing she could go home."

— TO BE CONTINUED —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

121.

The plan seems to me", said the speaker to appear practical and in the hands of a practicable man should succede. Having been thoroughly studied and revised there are now less objections to it than there were before; some of the stoutest objectors have implied from what we have said that the funds are guaranteed so they have withdrawn

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Worth Knowing

BY MEANS OF RADIO SLOT MACHINES AT THE LEIPZIG FAIR IT WAS POSSIBLE TO LISTEN FOR 15 MINUTES TO A VARIETY OF RADIOCASTS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

What We See

A man was complaining of his neighbors. "I never saw such a wretched set of people," he said, "as there are in this village. They are mean, selfish, greedy of gain, and careless. Worst of all, they are forever speaking evil of one another."

"Is it really so?" asked an angel who happened to be walking with him.

"It is indeed!" said the man. "Why, only look at this fellow coming toward us. I know his face, though I cannot tell you his name. See his little sharp, cruel eyes, darting here and there like a ferret's, and the lines of covetousness about his mouth. The very droop of his shoulders is mean and cringing, and he slinks along instead of walking."

"It is clever of you to see all this," said the angel, "but there is one thing which you do not perceive."

"What is that?" asked the man.

"Why, that is a looking-glass we are approaching," said the angel.—Peloubet's Notes.

Brevities

Pathfinder: Geography question: Did Yap go to the Jap? Yep.

Los Angeles Times: The girl who isn't strong enough to wash dishes can change a tire in two minutes flat.

Detroit News: Three weeks after his election, an Omaha politician was photographed holding a child. No one understands it, unless he likes children.

Macon Telegraph: Snicker in the news: The machines which stamp the words "Buy British" on every letter that goes into a British post office are themselves stamped "Made in U. S. A."

Los Angeles Times: Women make better listeners. No man can wear an eager little smile to fool you while his thoughts are miles away.

New Yorker: Labor unionists complain that a dollar a day and keep is low wages for reforestation work. On the other hand, it is pretty princely pay for going out camping.

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix: Man can fly like a bird, but he still has lots to learn from his feathered friends. It will be a long time, for instance, before he can sit on a barbed wire fence.

Amusements

BOSTON

BRAVES FIELD TONIGHT ONLY 8:30 Sharp
New Chicago Opera Company's Mammoth Production of Verdi's
"AIDA"
(Direct from New York Hippodrome)
Tickets Until 5 P. M. at Colonial Theatre, Filene's, Jordan Marsh. After that hour Braves Field. $4, $3, $2.50, $1.65, $1.10, $.55.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c
7 Course Dinner, 65c
OPEN SUNDAYS

Jane Davies
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Luncheon 11:30 to 3
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

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36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
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Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

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Storm King Arms
CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
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LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

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A meal with Henry Thiele
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125 Sixth Street
IRELAND'S INC.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · BEacon 7914

Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the MONITOR. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Eyes Front!"

UNCEASING combat against alcoholism is a task of the ages. That struggle in the United States is entering a new phase. The votes just taken in Alabama and Arkansas may assure, as the wets declare, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Some have welcomed repeal in a weary supposition that such surrender would end the fuss and bother about liquor reform. To them and to all others it is well to serve notice that government indulgence of the liquor business means not an end but rather a renewed and revitalized beginning to the long fight of dry forces for a nation free from intoxicants.

The Monitor believes that repeal in the utterly unguarded form now apparently near is both unfortunate and unwise, but it does not suppose that the nation is too weak to survive such a mistake nor does it fear in the least that such an event foreshadows extinction of the movements for individual and collective sobriety. Rather may one expect that a renewed acquaintance with the effects of liquor in human society will send thousands of recruits trooping to temperance organizations.

Twelve years' experience with the benefits of freedom from a legalized drink traffic has unquestionably made a deeper impression on the public consciousness than is generally recognized—an impression which will set impossibly high standards and demands for any régime of state liquor "control" which wets may set up. Too many men, moreover, have established their liberation from the drink habit and too many youths have grown up in a conviction of its undesirability during this era for the expectations of brewers, vintners and distillers to be fully realized under legalization of liquor.

This is not to say that such legalization is to be contemplated as harmless. Its probable costliness is staggering—but not crushing. If prohibition was an experiment, the plan to dally and temporize with such a proven social enemy is still more experimental and hazardous. If prohibition was expensive to enforce, the attempt to deal with the liquid soldiers of the Trojan horse after letting them within the gates will prove much more expensive.

But if the nation is determined on a return of the liquor problem to the states, practical friends of sobriety will face the situation as it is—just as they always have waged the contest on whatever field the enemy was to be met. They will recognize that their major usefulness now lies in helping to regulate and restrict the liquor traffic as effectually as may be under local laws and in acting quickly to strengthen the defenses of public education on the harmful effects of intoxicants.

They should not omit to register their convictions in whatever states have yet to vote on repeal, but their major objective is, and always has been, not the maintenance of any particular method of liquor control, but the eradication of a false human appetite and the suppression of attempts to exploit that weakness. So let the command be, "Eyes front!"

The war must be carried on, as always, on two sectors, the campaign for individual abstinence and the fight for civic morality.

The biggest fact in the whole contest is that man is in ultimate analysis the master of any merely material potion that attempts to steal away his reason and overthrow his self-respect by a lying promise that it can give joy or stimulation. When individuals have awakened to the spuriousness of a sense of happiness that has to come out of a bottle, and have learned what spiritual strength can be invoked to help break the habit, they will take command of themselves whatever the law.

And as the members of a community increasingly achieve a desire for sobriety, that community will be less than honest with itself and less than fair to its weaker members if it does not make its laws an expression of its collective conscience. Otherwise education works against a handicap.

Law and education should go hand in hand to set the standard of conduct as high as possible. True freedom of men and nations requires throwing off the shackles of alcohol, its traffic and its habits.

Dominion by Shotgun

WHEN the writer of Genesis spoke of man's having dominion over the fowl of the air he could hardly have contemplated that warped kind of dominion that is exercised by means of shotgun and rifle in the name of sport. This sort of depredation is destroying in some sections of North America the migratory birds whose flights have thrilled all nature lovers.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, has issued a call to friends of wild life to voice to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in Washington, their approval of two necessary reforms to retard bird destruction. Dr. Hornaday is striving for elimination of practices which give the "sportsmen" unfair advantage over the birds.

The two reforms sought by Dr. Hornaday are total stoppage of baiting game to entice it up to the guns, and total stoppage of the use of live decoys to lure unfairly geese and ducks down to the very muzzles of the hidden batteries of guns—"so close that it is impossible to miss." In defense of the reforms, which he urges through federal action, Dr. Hornaday says:

"Of course, it is probable that the stoppage of those two too-deadly practices, whenever carried out, will give rise to protests from the gunners whose deadly methods are stopped. . . . Of course, some of the 'shooting stands' of Massachusetts might go out of business. Of course, some of the goose-selling 'clubs' of Illinois and California might be reduced. Every reform measure necessarily reforms the objectionable practices it seeks to abate."

Unfair practices should be abolished. Killing for "sport" is bad enough without use of unsportsmanlike methods of luring. As the 1933-1934 Federal Game Regulations soon must be issued, those in favor of the two proposed reforms should write to Mr. Wallace, pledging support of them.

Dr. Hornaday believes that extermination of certain migratory birds is but a few years away, and everything possible should be done to retard and prevent this "snuffing-out" of wild life. High-flying geese and ducks are too picturesque to be wiped out by hunters who care only for the "thrill" which comes from seeing a bird on the wing suddenly stopped in flight by a leaden slug.

"Agreement" on Wheat

ONE hardly knows what to make of the wheat agreement reached in London by the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina and the Danube countries to adjust their production and trade to world demand. It is an agreement "in principle." It is temporary. It does not include Russia. And it depends upon the coöperation of western Europe.

The coöperation demanded of western Europe is that the nations in that part of the world should buy more wheat. Is this possible unless there is some decline in domestic harvests? All the industrial nations have been devoting themselves with might and main to the development of home agriculture. Wheat especially has been the object of extraordinary solicitude. No word has yet come from western Europe that it will help to facilitate this accord "in principle." This is essential before one can hail such a loose arrangement as an accomplishment.

The bent of world trade in the direction of government-handled business makes agreements for the apportionment and control of markets more than ever necessary. Competition between private traders in world markets has often led to unfortunate international rivalries. But rival dumping by governments, such as might have occurred in the absence of an agreement even "in principle," would have endangered world relations.

At the same time, however, one would like to see some agreements for the development of consumption. The wheat pact seems to indorse the theory that the whole trouble is overproduction. In point of fact, to quote the governor of the Imperial Bank of India, in his last annual report, "one can scarcely agree that there is any overproduction in regard to requirements, but there is certainly overproduction relative to purchasing power." This applies to wheat no less than to other commodities.

July

THIS is the month in which, if you live in the north temperate zone where the weather gets intemperately hot, you wish you lived in the south temperate zone where—but you probably overlook this fact—the weather may get intemperately cold. All of which is just as true vice versa. And all of which seems to prove just one thing: that in July the zone called temperate is anything but.

Still one must be on guard lest he show a less-than-human ingratitude toward a month in which pleasant days are so taken for granted that only the unpleasant ones are really noticed. July is a period in which one—north of the Equator—should count his blessings in bees and blooms and butterflies, in dappled lawns and singing trees, and, in America, in the Sabbath-like quiet that steals through shady streets after the last Fourth-of-July firecracker has popped.

And speaking of firecrackers, lovers of freedom in many lands have reason to think of July as a month for celebration. Canada's Dominion Day, France's Bastille Day, and Independence Days of Venezuela, Peru and Belgium share this month with the United States' "glorious Fourth."

Yes, with a not too exciting book at hand, a palm leaf fan on the grassy turf beside your easy chair and a tall glass of lemonade on the garden table, it's a great month if you don't weaken. And why should you?

A Literary Leader

PROF. IRVING BABBITT of Harvard University achieved his wide reputation primarily as a scholar, learned in many languages, and as a critic of literature. During the last decade, however, he won fame not only at home but in France, Germany, and Great Britain, as the chief exponent of that important intellectual movement which recently has come to be known as "humanism." His knowledge of Sanskrit and his studies of Confucius made his name known even in the Orient. With the advantage of a closely knit philosophical belief, always confident in opinion, vigorous in expression, and far more learned than any of his younger antagonists, he became one of the most influential and widely known literary critics in America. He was, indeed, one of the few American critics, since the time of James Russell Lowell, who have attained considerable reputation abroad.

Yet Professor Babbitt was by no means a mere appraiser of books. The five substantial volumes which he leaves to represent him are packed with literary erudition, but they are all concerned from first to last with ideas, and these ideas are all concerned with morals. He was less a critic of books than of modern society, and particularly of America. As a student, teacher, and writer, he seemed to be less interested in the art of literature than he was in conduct. It was often said of him that his ideas were few, but this was only a way of pointing out that he had reduced them to fundamentals. When asked to put the whole doctrine of "humanism" into the simplest terms he was accustomed to say that it teaches us to "be moderate and sensible and decent."

Professor Babbitt looked at literature not directly or as an end in itself, as the mere reviewer or the impressionistic critic does, but as the clearest indication of what the world has been and is to be. He saw it through a philosophy which was fully formed early in his career and was never much modified, so that the greater part of his teaching is implied in the single essay on Bacon and Rousseau which appeared in his first book, "Literature and the American College."

The Romantic movement, which he traced to Rousseau, was to Professor Babbitt by no means a literary event alone, but one which swept human thought and feeling, and above all, conduct, directly away from the restraints and disciplines of classicism. As against Emerson's self-reliance he preached the higher and more difficult doctrine of self-restraint. Thus he did for our time the same sort of work that was done half a century ago by Matthew Arnold. In an expansive and enthusiastic land and epoch he taught the virtues of moderation and restringency, so that the full scope of his influence was slow in coming. Not only because he leaves a band of earnest followers but because of the very nature of the times into which America is now moving, this influence will increase with the years.

Mussolini—Advertiser

AS AN advertising man Il Duce is one of the best. Italy has made more out of Chicago's world fair than any other nation. When prospects for the fair were muddled up by the depression and various other countries were staying out, Italy plunged. It planned a fourfold exhibit. Its notable pavilion was supplemented with a display in the Hall of Science. It shared in giving a statue of Columbus.

And most of all, it scheduled Gen. Italo Balbo's mass flight across the north Atlantic. That combination makes the largest and most spectacular national contribution to the exposition. Signor Mussolini was prepared to reap a harvest of publicity if the fair went well. The slump let up just in time, the fair took hold, and the Fascist régime is taking its tremendous dividend of publicity.

It is the new Italy of the last ten years of Fascism which Mussolini naturally emphasizes at Chicago. The keynote of the display at the Italian building is found in its showing of reclamation work. What Italy is doing to utilize lands abandoned for centuries, to rebuild old Roman roads and to improve its public utilities is illustrated. In the Hall of Science, Italian invention is commemorated, going back to Galileo's telescope and coming down to Marconi's wireless.

It is not the familiar Italy of art and music which is to be found at the fair. The emphasis has been placed on the Italy typified by General Balbo and his ninety-six flying men.

However strange Mussolini's system of government may appear to Americans, they have the warmest sympathy for the courage and initiative which the whole Italian exhibit—from Galileo to Balbo—reflects. These are qualities which can be appreciated under any flag. Mussolini is not merely a bold advertiser; he is a successful one.

The Casual Day

The African Springhaas

The springhaas is a nimble hare.
And, if he thinks, no doubt his thought is:
"I'd like to get a chance to race
That very-often-talked-of tortoise."

You'll note, when he goes out to walk,
The springhaas is a nimble hare.
He covers many leagues of ground
By touching only here and there.

For five and twenty times his length
He goes in just one jump, to prove
The springhaas is a nimble hare
Who scruples not to make a move.

But if you think the springhaas fleet—
Oh, motorist—beyond compare,
Watch me sometime; nor say again,
"The springhaas is a nimble hare."

—PEDESTRIAN

The springhaas, by the way, is no flight of fancy. It was recently reported to be roaming the African veldt.

So the American bridge team in play at London for a trophy posted by Charles M. Schwab has been trailing the English group. Who says London Bridge is falling down?

And while the ballots are being cast for repeal, it is natural to hope the light vote will not be followed by heavy consumption.

Competition is necessary to democracy, a conference of educational leaders at Los Angeles was told the other day. It used to be called the life of trade also—until trade nearly expired under it.

What is there bitter in the heart
That friendship should be tainted with?
We find that folks we don't quite like
We're partly unacquainted with.

The mechanization of music has reduced a song hit's popularity to about three months, a society of composers and publishers complains. So the old order changeth. A composer's problem used to be to get a hearing for his song. Now he has to figure out a way to prevent it from being heard too much.

Still, those three B's—Bach, Beethoven and Brahms—seem able to gain something more than contempt from the familiarity offered by the radio. It's the writers of blues that are blue. C. W. M.

Thinking Through

WHEN the historian of the future writes of the four-year period, 1929-33, he may say that its latter half was shadowed by the threat of revolution; and he may declare that, in his opinion, the reason why no revolution took place was that so many distressed individuals paused among the books of the public libraries to think and to reason and to renew their faith in American institutions.

A concrete illustration of what has been going on throughout the country is given by the public library system of Washington, D. C. The capital's population comes nearer to presenting a cross section of the population of the entire nation than that of any other city. Again, its population is almost stationary. While visitors come and go, the only important business of the District of Columbia is governmental, and men seeking to engage in general industry are not attracted there in any great numbers. Hence, the individuals involved in this illustration are practically the same people in 1933 as in 1929.

A striking indication of the change in public thinking which came about in the years of depression appears in the records of the Mt. Pleasant Branch, which provides reading matter for the 100,000 inhabitants of the "Hill" in the northwest corner of the city. This is essentially the well-to-do part of town, where the vicissitudes of the period caused less actual suffering than elsewhere, creating an investment more than a bread-and-butter problem.

In 1929, the magazines which readers most frequently "forgot" to replace in the racks were Harper's Bazaar, Photoplay, Theatre and Arts and Decorations. These magazines had to be kept on the Information Desk, where visitors could get them only by complying with certain formalities. Today, these magazines are safe and have been put back on the racks. The magazines that have to be carefully guarded now are The Nation, New Republic, Current History and the Magazine of Wall Street.

Though the Mt. Pleasant Branch is a typical neighborhood branch, adults patronize it twice as much as children nowadays. In the last year, it recorded 420,000 borrowings. In the year ending June, 1929, its circulation was 280,000.

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Exclusive of the "Hill" the city circulation showed a growth of 90 per cent. In other words, the depression as a reading stimulant was nearly twice as effective among the people who were faced by bread-and-butter problems as among the people who had suffered chiefly through the failure of their investments in stocks, bonds, houses and business enterprises.

What did the people, just the rank and file of people, read? Not so many years ago, the comics used to poke fun at Maggie, the shop-girl, who sought to deepen her erudition by reading biography, history and philosophy. The joke has become a boomerang, since Maggie may be a college graduate today. Nearly every type may be found among the readers and borrowers at the Washington Central Library down town in the business section. These readers are so thoroughly like the sort of readers to be found at almost any city or town library that their reading trends are significant. The following table will show how these ordinary Americans changed their study habits in the four years of the depression:

Classification of books borrowed	Percentage of increase
Sociology, Teaching and Political Sciences	151
Biography	132
History	121
Philosophy and Psychology	102
Fine Arts (Arts and Crafts)	92
Industrial and Technical Subjects	61
General Literature	58

The average increase in demand for the classifications other than "General Literature" is 110 per cent among these people. On the "Hill," where life is less arduous, the increase was 18½ per cent for the same types of books.

Reports of librarians from other parts of the nation are not needed to show that the turn to deeper reading has been observed generally. When the bonus army, something over a year ago, gathered itself together and carried the flavor of many towns and cities into the national capital, many of the visitors, tiring of their days on the doorsteps of Senate and House, and their nights in makeshift camps, turned to the Central Library for relief of a mental nature. Among these visitors were college men, but most of them were laborers, truck drivers and mechanics.

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Particular attention was paid to the kind of books they wanted. They asked for books on law, World War history, engineering. Their supposed radicalism caused a good deal of worry in some quarters, but it now seems that their radicalism was the opposite of revolutionary—it was more of a fanatical belief in their rights as Americans and in the powers of central government. Like other marchers in other groups, they were book-taught theorists instead of practical dabblers in politics.

But, while some students were gaining top-heavy theories in the libraries, most of the readers were getting saner outlooks on life and vast numbers of them were getting ready to handle their jobs better, when jobs were available, or preparing to enter new and better lines of work. Another vast army was imbibing culture purely for culture's sake. Numberless boys and girls, unable to continue with their schools and colleges and unable to secure employment, used the facilities presented by the libraries to complete their courses.

A question which now occurs is, will these men and women who have turned to good books in time of trouble continue to do so as their financial affairs adjust themselves? As their changed reading habits have developed over a period of four years, they have gained a strong foothold. The form of reading must have proved helpful, or it would not have been kept up. Education and culture are such even though acquired under duress. The depression period, far from being a total loss, may have done more for us than we yet realize by drawing tens of thousands of citizens into higher ways of thinking.

As for the librarians who have assisted so effectively with this form of adult education, they have done a great work for the country. All of them seemed to have had before them the ideal expressed by Sam Walter Foss, librarian, in the couplet of his famous poem:

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

H. E. G.

Notes From German Cities

Cheaper Living Causes Exodus

BERLIN has 328,330 more women than men, according to the census that has just been taken. The total population of the capital in Germany is now 4,202,050. This compares with 3,931,071 eight years ago, when the last national count took place. In the last 2½ months, it is estimated, Berlin has lost in all 21,607 inhabitants. Most of these left because business has been bad, in consequence of the general economic conditions. Others may have gone because of political changes. Many are expected to return as soon as business conditions improve. The exodus so far has been chiefly to country districts, where living is cheaper than in the towns.

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Munich Plans Wagner Honor

Munich is the original home of several of Richard Wagner's chief works, and has ever since been second only to Bayreuth as a center of Wagner production. This year is the great composer's semi-centenary, and the city is making a completely new departure by linking up this year's festival with the historic association of Wagner and the Bavarian King, Ludwig II. In the "Nibelungensälen" of the Munich Residence (the palace of the former Bavarian kings), an exhibition will be held of Wagner relics. Alongside personal possessions of the composer, for example, will be placed extracts from his letters and records of opinions expressed by him, and in this way it is hoped to make the exhibition a vivid picture of his life and the growth of his work. An exceptionally interesting item will be supplied by pictures of various scenes. Concerts are to be held at Neuschwanstein, one of the famous castles erected by King Ludwig II. This castle, owing to its unique situation among wooded hills and lakes, and the splendid vista which it commands of bare rocky peaks toward the south, possesses natural attractions almost without parallel. It contains a hall which is a close imitation of the famous "Sängersaal" in the Wartburg at Eisenach (the celebrated scene of "Tannhäuser"). This hall is to be used for the first time on the occasion of these festival concerts, which will be conducted by Elmendorff, Mennerich, Raucheisen and Zwiesler.

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Tree-Grafting Extraordinary

On a small farm near Tegernsee, in Upper Bavaria, there is a pear tree which is a source of justifiable pride to its owner, a simple and unassuming Bavarian peasant. The tree is over 100 years old and is a recognized landmark throughout the district. Its age and size, however, are only minor characteristics; it is its extraordinary form which puts it in a class by itself. Many years ago, by some strange chance, a fir seed from a neighboring wood was blown against the pear tree by a high wind and was caught in one of its forks. It germinated, and out of the pear tree grew a fir tree, which has now reached the height of 21 feet. Both trees are in good condition.

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Tourists Love Old Munich

The annual tourist season in Munich is well under way. Visitors are flocking into the city from half a dozen different directions, and a complete change is making itself manifest in the aspect and atmosphere of parks, streets and squares, hotels, restaurants and cafés. Only those who have spent at least one season in Munich are in a position to realize the contrast created by a process which every year converts an old historic town, which is famous for its "Memütlichkeit" or atmosphere of easy-going carelessness, and which, like Bruges, can still boast "many a street whence busy life has fled," into a surging international tourist center.

This transformation is now taking place. There is a quicker "tempo" in the streets; an ever-increasing number of obvious strangers, keen and alert, eye the buildings and shops around them with that interest which only novelty can impart. The broad-voweled speech of the Munich citizen is being replaced by the more clearly cut accents of the North-German, and by the sharply contrasted intonation of the English language. The homogeneous is becoming heterogeneous; the prevailing mood—normally so intensely local—is gradually assuming a cosmopolitan character.

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Open-Air Opera

The new Generalintendant of the Württemberg State Theater, Herr Otto Krauss, has just made public his plan of arranging for this summer, open-air operatic performances in front of the "Grosse Haus," the new Stuttgart theater, which was erected in 1912 by the well-known Munich architect, Herr Littmann. The post-classicistic façade of the "Grosse Haus," with its monumental proportions, will form an ideal background for these open-air performances, and the production of crowd scenes should be especially effective.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Another Child Labor Field

THE National Child Labor Committee has made objections to the code for the regulation of the retail trade which make it clear that the advanced child labor attitude of the cotton textile industry has not been made a model for the retail agreement. The employment of child labor is permitted and scales of pay are established for child workers which might be expected to make it economically attractive to employ them.

The different character of the employment in retail stores from that in factories and industrial plants undoubtedly warrants a different treatment of the child labor problem. There were 25,417 children from 10 to 15 years of age employed in stores in 1930, according to the census of that year, and in many cases the work in which they were engaged probably was not a detriment to their health or education. In retailing enterprise there are undoubtedly tasks at which young boys and girls may be employed without injury to them.

Premature employment, even at congenial tasks, however, ought not to be deliberately encouraged. If it is not definitely prohibited, regulations ought to be set up that would safeguard the health and educational opportunities of young workers. Scales of pay ought to be established that would prevent boys and girls from competing unfairly with adults in need of jobs.

A retail trade agreement, or a code for any group or industry, that does not give proper consideration to these essentials is open to such serious objections as those which the National Child Labor Committee has raised.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer Press.*